

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

PRESS

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

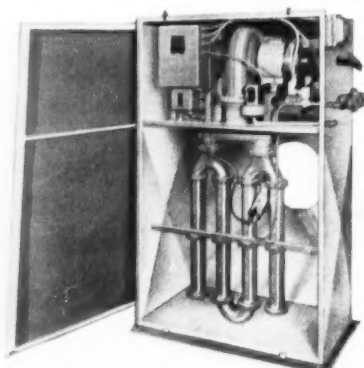
OCTOBER 24, 1953

54th
year

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



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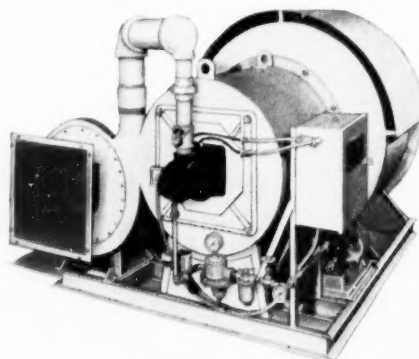


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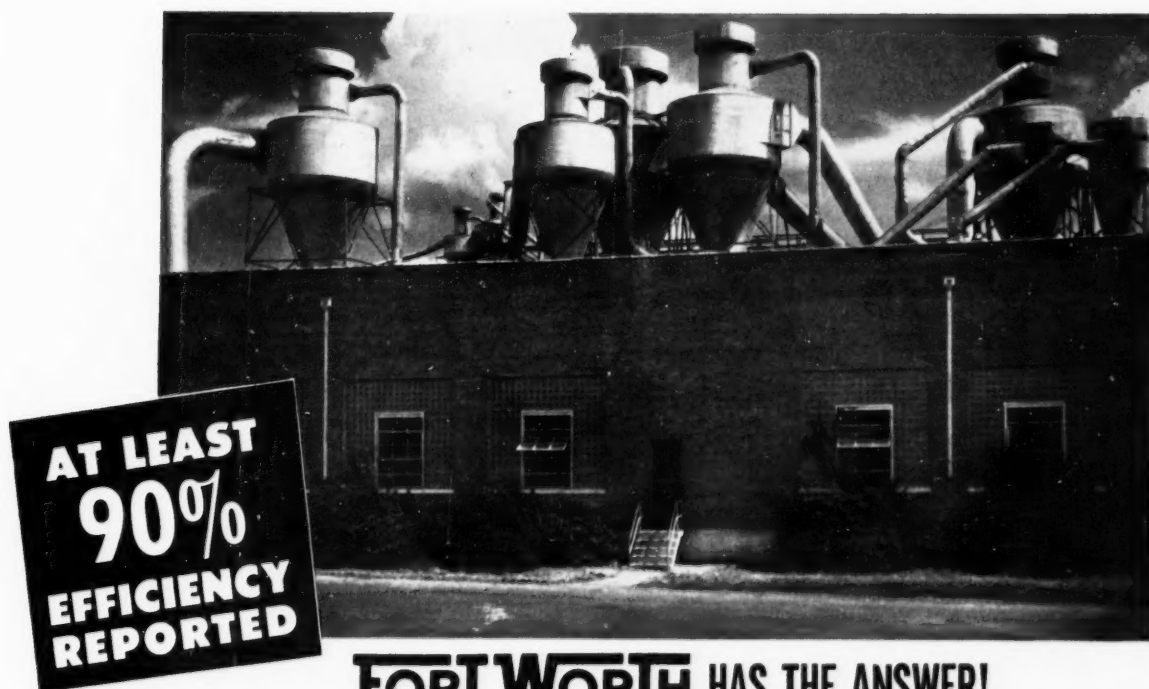
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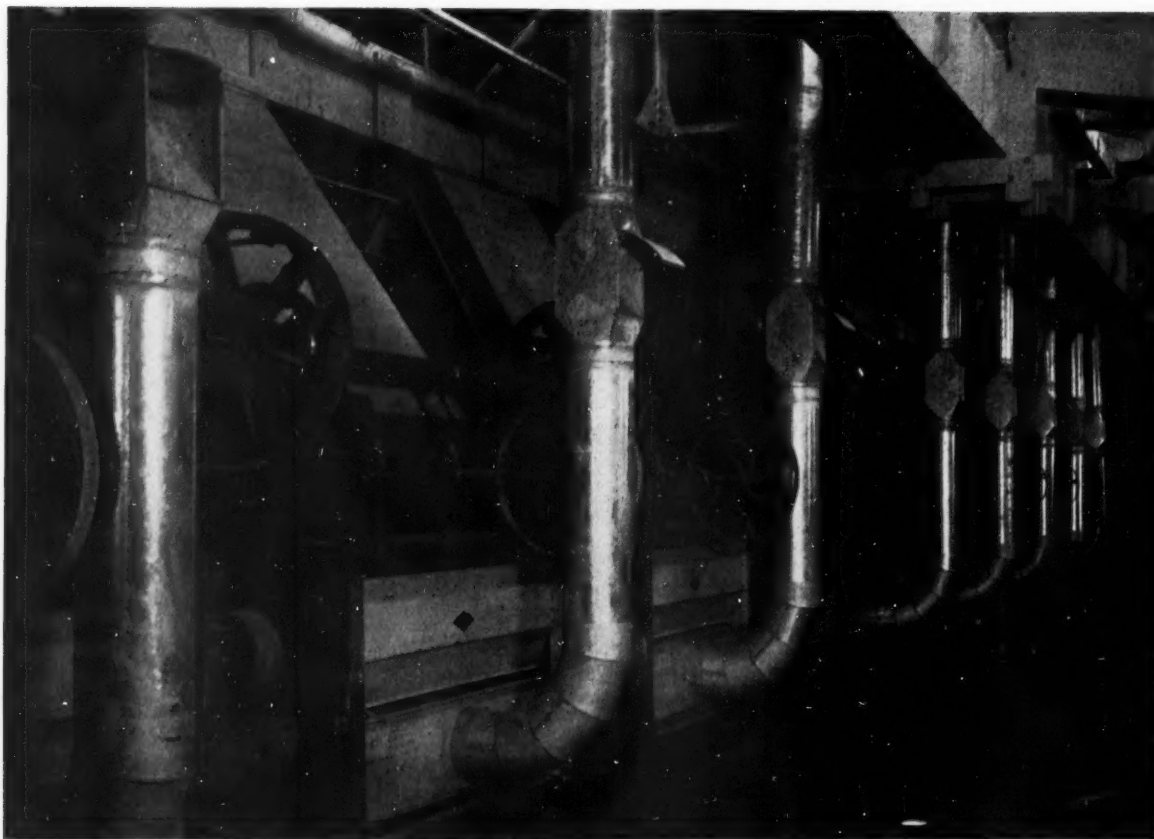
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laugh it off

Recently two secretaries were talking at the lunch hour. One of them said: "He's a nice boss, but so impersonal. Why he never even notices what kind of dress I'm wearing."

"Lucky you," said the other girl. "Mine not only notices what kind of dress I'm wearing but he's darned curious about the accessories."

"Mama," said little Elsie, "I never see any pictures of angels with whiskers. Do men go to heaven?"

"Well," said mother thoughtfully, "some men go to heaven, but they get there by a close shave."

Their joint account's retarded
By one persistent flaw
He's fast on the deposit
But she's quicker on the draw.

Every day the man went out to his back yard, flapped his arms as if they were wings, and crowed like a rooster. Otherwise he seemed to be okay. But finally the neighbors decided something should be done about it, so a representative went over to talk to his wife.

"We don't want to seem to interfere, but don't you think your husband should stop acting like a rooster?"

"Well, maybe he should. But we do need the eggs!"

When it comes to killing time some people can commit the perfect crime.

A Texas land agent was taking some Iowa men out to look at land in the wide open spaces. They met a man with a wagon and team hauling barrels of water. They asked how far he hauled it and he said, "about two miles." "Why don't you dig a well?" they asked.

"Well, I'll tell you," the fellow replied, "It's just as close to water one way as the other!"

It might be well to bear in mind that those who signed the Declaration of Independence were considered radicals by many in their time.

Three surgeons were arguing about which type of surgery is the most difficult. One, a Britisher, voted for heart surgery. The American doctor thought brain surgery the most delicate. The third doctor, a Russian, shocked his colleagues by asserting that the most difficult operation in Russia is the removal of tonsils.

"People in Russia," he explained, "have to keep their mouths shut. We doctors have to perform the operation through the ear."

A minister had told his flock he had a call to go to another church. One of the deacons asked how much more he was offered.

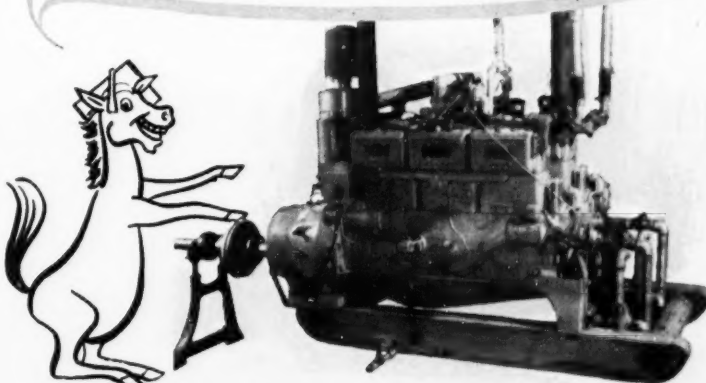
"\$300," was the reply.

"Well, I don't blame you for going," remarked the deacon, "but you should be more exact in your language, Parson. That isn't a 'call,' that's a 'raise.'"

At the stroke of twelve the irate father stomped to the head of the stairs and shouted: "Young man, haven't you a self-starter?"

Young Man: "Don't need one as long as there's a crank in the house."

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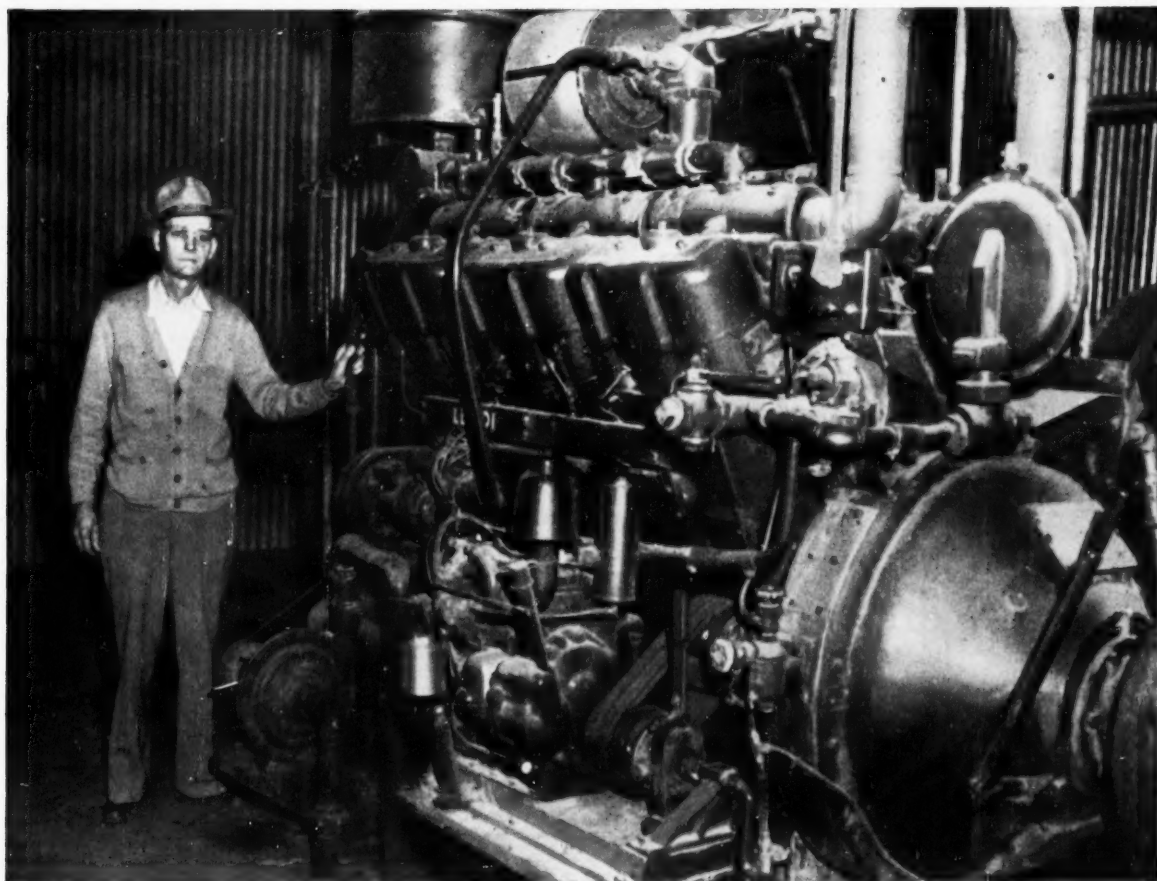
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"Though we've ginned 12,139 bales, we've had no further trouble with our Le Roi — we haven't even needed a valve job! We run engine and dryer on butane.

"Our gin has the first lint cleaners in Oklahoma and our Le Roi handles this extra load easily."

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LE ROI COMPANY • Plants: Milwaukee-Cleveland-Greenwich, Ohio • Cotton-Industry Headquarters: Tulsa, Okla.



★ ON OUR COVER

Our peaceful cover picture of an old flour mill contrasts sharply with busy scenes around cottonseed crushing mills and gins at this time of the year, especially a year when the cotton crop is as large as that of 1953. The mill shown on our cover is located on Conestoga Creek, near Lancaster, Pa., in the heart of one of the nation's finest farming regions.

Photograph by A. Devaney

VOL. 54 OCTOBER 24, 1953 No. 22

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill PRESS...

READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

★ ★ ★

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

National Cottonseed Products Association
National Cotton Ginnings' Association
Alabama Cotton Ginnings' Association
Arizona Ginnings' Association
Arkansas-Missouri Ginnings' Association
California Cotton Ginnings' Association
The Carolinas Ginnings' Association
Georgia Cotton Ginnings' Association
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A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

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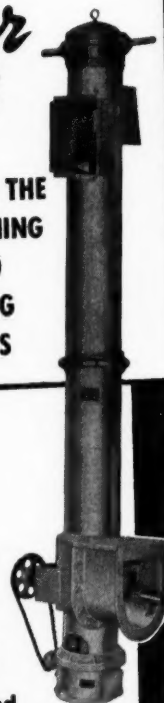
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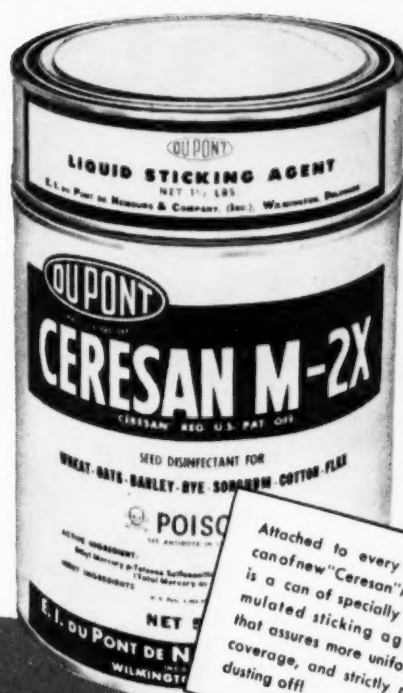
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● Cost of product is same per unit of seed treated as when using 100-lb. size of "Ceresan" M.

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Special Products Division

Bartlesville, Oklahoma





HAND LABOR, such as this, still harvests a large part of the cotton crop, and may long be useful on family farms. However, greater efficiency and economy in production call for increasing utilization of machines on small farms.

**At Conference on
Oct. 28-29-30**

Mechanization of Small Farms In Spotlight at Gadsden

A REGION of small farms, where mechanization faces some of its greatest difficulties, will be the site for the seventh annual Cotton Mechanization Conference, Oct. 28-29-30 at Gadsden, Ala. Featuring a theme of Mechanizing the Small Cotton Farm, the conference is meeting in Alabama's Sand Mountain country, where other crops and livestock are combined with cotton growing, and many farm families supplement their income by working in nearby industrial plants.

This setting will contrast sharply with that of last year's conference, held in California, where the farms are large, irrigated and highly mechanized. Thus, the hundreds of members of the cotton industry who participate in both the 1952 and 1953 meetings will get the full impact of two extremes of the problem of completing cotton's mechanization.

A program of interest to everyone associated with cotton has been arranged by the sponsors of the conference—the National Cotton Council in cooperation with Alabama Polytechnic Institute, the Farm Equipment Institute, land grant colleges, USDA, local agricultural and industrial leaders and others. As in pre-

■ **EMPHASIS** will be on some of the difficulties of completing the change from mules to machines, in areas where small farms predominate, at the seventh annual Cotton Mechanization Conference. Three-day program will include addresses by outstanding speakers, tours and demonstrations of modern machines and techniques.

vious years, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press will publish the proceedings of the conference, in the Nov. 7 issue.

Headquarters for the conference will be the Reich Hotel, with the speaking sessions on the first two days held in Gadsden's Municipal Auditorium.

Local arrangements for the conference are being made by a committee which includes C. L. Crossfield, chairman, an ice cream and ice manufacturer; F. A. Kummer, head, agricultural engineering department, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; S. E. Gissendanner, superintendent, Sand Mountain Experiment Substation, Crossville; T. L. Sanderson, Etowah County Agent; Harold

Schudt, manager, Gadsden Works, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.; Charles J. Shepard, cotton merchant.

M. A. Lamb, Alabama Power Co.; J. W. Yandle, Sears-Roebuck; T. W. Allen, Sand Mountain Fertilizer Co.; Frank Helderman, publisher, Gadsden Times; Duane Heib, manager, Gadsden Plant, Republic Steel Corp.; Charley Mac Stokes, department of agricultural engineering, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Tom Corley, department of agricultural engineering, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; and Donal Hill, manager, Gadsden Chamber of Commerce.

Following the first two days of the conference at Gadsden, on Friday there



CLAUDE L. WELCH
Director of the Council's Production and Marketing Division. Will respond to welcome address.

will be a tour, barbecue and field demonstration at the Sand Mountain Substation near Crossville.

R. Flake Shaw, Greensboro, N.C., chairman of the mechanization steering committee and executive vice-president, North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation, is general chairman of the conference.

On Oct. 28 there will be a pre-conference meeting of agricultural engineers from industry, state and USDA agencies beginning at 9:30 a.m.

First Day, Oct. 28

P. O. Davis, Auburn, director of the Alabama Extension Service, will deliver the address of welcome Wednesday afternoon. The response will be given by Claude L. Welch, Memphis, director, Production and Marketing Division, National Cotton Council.

A Realistic Look at Cotton's Future will be the subject of an address by



GEORGE B. NUTT
Head, agricultural engineering department, Clemson College, S.C. Will speak at Oct. 28 session.

Dr. M. K. Horne, Jr., Memphis, chief economist, National Cotton Council.

B. T. Lanham, Jr., Auburn, department of agricultural economics, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, will discuss The Economics of Small Farm Mechanization.

The head of the agricultural engineering department at Clemson College, Clemson, S. C., George B. Nutt, will talk on Progress and Problems in Mechanizing Southeastern Agriculture.

Concluding the day's session will be an address, The Cotton Belt Mechanization Challenge, by W. C. MacFarlane, Minneapolis, Minn., president of Minneapolis-Moline Co.

Presiding officer for the Oct. 28 session will be Walter Randolph, Montgomery, president of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation.

Second Day, Oct. 29

Two panel discussions will be presented on Oct. 29. In the morning conferees will hear a discussion of Effects of Mechanization and Associated Technologies on Various Processes Following



M. E. PRATT
President, Continental Gin Co., Birmingham. Will take part in a panel discussion on Oct. 29.

the Harvesting of Cotton. Fifteen-minute formal papers will be read by each speaker, followed by panel discussion with audience participation.

Leader of the morning discussion will be J. D. Hays, Huntsville, vice-president, Alabama Farm Bureau Federation. M. E. Pratt, Birmingham, president of Continental Gin Co., will represent gin machinery manufacturers. J. F. McLaurin, Bennettsville, S. C., will represent ginners. The merchandising viewpoint will be covered by Ralph S. Hoisington, Memphis, Anderson, Clayton & Co. George Pfeifferberger, Hallettsville, Texas, Otto Goedecke Co., will discuss fiber quality, and Walter Regnery, Joanna, S. C., Joanna Cotton Mills Co., will represent spinners.

At noon a tour of the Allis-Chalmers plant will follow a barbecue luncheon.

The afternoon panel will discuss Needs and Accomplishments in Cotton Mechanization. H. C. Sanders, Baton Rouge, director of the Louisiana Extension Service, is scheduled to serve as leader of the discussion.



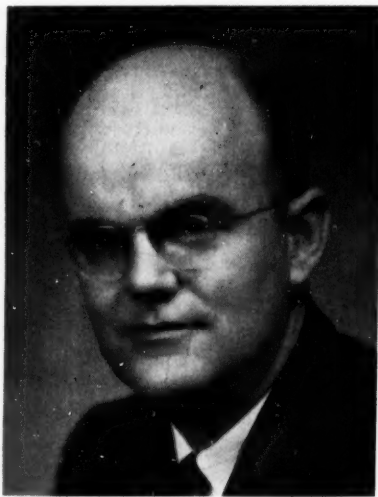
J. F. McLAURIN
Ginner, Bennettsville, S.C. Will represent the ginning industry on the panel scheduled for Oct. 29.

Panel members and the areas they will represent are as follows: Hobson Knowles, Headland, Ala., Southeast farmer; O. B. Wooten, Stoneville, Miss., agricultural engineer at the Delta Branch Experiment Station, Southern engineer; Cecil Collettere, Casa Grande, Ariz., Western farmer; H. P. Smith, College Station, Texas, professor of agricultural engineering, Texas A. & M. College, Southwest engineer; and Dr. H. B. James, Raleigh, head of the department of agricultural economics, North Carolina State College, agricultural economist.

Presiding at the Oct. 29 sessions will be Charles W. Shepard, Gadsden, cotton merchant.

Third Day, Oct. 30

On Friday morning the tour and field demonstration at Sand Mountain Substation, Crossville, will be under the direction of F. A. Kummer. Demonstra-



M. K. HORNE, Jr.
Chief economist for the Council. Will speak on cotton's future at the opening session on Oct. 28.

tions will include implements used in every phase of cotton production, with particular emphasis being given to mechanical harvesting. The show will include the new, lighter and less expensive harvesters that are being placed on the market for the first time this year.

On Friday afternoon Dr. E. V. Smith, Auburn, dean of the school of agriculture at Alabama Polytechnic Institute and director of the Alabama Experiment Station, will discuss Cotton and Mechanization in Alabama.

C. G. Pearce, Racine, Wisc., vice-president of J. I. Case Co., will talk on The Mechanization Road Ahead.

R. Flake Shaw, general chairman of the conference, will preside at the Sand Mountain meeting.

Banquet, Night of Oct. 29

A banquet will be held Thursday night, Oct. 29. Toastmaster for the occasion will be William J. Fisher, Chicago, president of the Farm Equipment Institute. Speaker will be Hugh M. Comer, Sylacauga, Ala., Avondale Mills.

• Feed Control Officials Hear A. L. Ward

A. L. WARD, Dallas, Educational Service director, National Cottonseed Products Association, discussed the role that cottonseed feed products have played in livestock feeding and reviewed the current research program to make cottonseed meal more valuable for hogs and poultry in an address at the Oct. 14-15 meeting of the Association of American Feed Control Officials in Washington.

Marked progress has been made during recent years in improving the quality of cottonseed meal through the cooperative efforts of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, USDA and state experiment stations, individual oil mills, NCPA and others, Ward said. He called attention to the third nutrition conference to be held at the Laboratory in November, the program of which is outlined in a story elsewhere in this issue.

"In addition to this cooperative program," he said, "many individual oil mill companies are working diligently to find out how to improve their products."

The NCPA Educational Service director said that pilot-plant-produced meals, and those produced in commercial plants according to formulas outlined by the Laboratory staff are more nearly in line with the optimum goal; but many commercial plants today are producing and selling meal far superior to that which was available a few years ago.

A number of representatives of the cottonseed crushing industry and other oilseed processing groups participated in the annual meeting of the feed control organization.

New Legume Bulletin Out

USDA's new edition of the Legume Inoculation Bulletin, F. B. No. 2003, contains a section devoted to effective inoculation in winter annuals now widely used for cover crops in the South—especially crimson clover, lupines, winter peas and vetches. A free copy of the bulletin may be obtained by writing the Office of Information, USDA, Washington 25, D.C.



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Effect of Water On the Development Of Cotton Fiber

By **LYLE E. HESSLER,**
JACK D. TOWERY and
BILLY K. POWER

Cotton Research¹, Texas
Technological College, Lubbock

How different amounts of water
at various intervals of plant growth
on two types of soil in Texas
influence length, strength, fineness and
maturity of fibers of cotton.



Lubbock Substation Photo

IRRIGATING cotton on the High Plains of West Texas

THE ROLE of water in the development of cotton fiber has been a controversial subject for a number of years. No hard and fast rule can be laid down because of the large number of variables which tend to balance off effects under field conditions.

Soil type, variety and environmental conditions all play a part in how the water is used by the plant. Soils vary in their water holding capacity. A heavy clay soil may take up more water but will hold on to the last quantity so tenaciously that the plant can make little use of it. Sandy soils have little water holding capacity and require more frequent watering. Water stress will be more prevalent and more severe on this type of soil. The effect of water on length, fineness and maturity will be the extremes in the manner in which water affects fiber development. A sandy loam soil uses water more economically and will fall in between the other two soil types already mentioned.

Variety plays a part in fiber development in several ways. The plant shape, size and extent of the root system all enter into the use of water in developing fiber. Some varieties will compensate more readily for lack of water by shedding leaves and bolls. Thus, the effect of water on fiber properties will be greater for some varieties of cotton than others.

Some of the environmental conditions which may influence the use of water in growing cotton fiber are humidity, day and night temperatures, elevation, movement of air and rainfall. The influence of water on the development of cotton fiber under so many varied conditions is difficult to predict.

Since more and more cotton is being grown under irrigation, the effect of water on the properties of cotton fiber becomes increasingly more important. The purpose of this paper is to indicate the possible effects of soil type, amount of water and time of watering on the development of cotton fiber.

Agronomically, conditions for the two experiments discussed here were about as simi-

(Continued on Page 34)

¹Fiber and Spinning Laboratory, The Cotton Research Committee of Texas

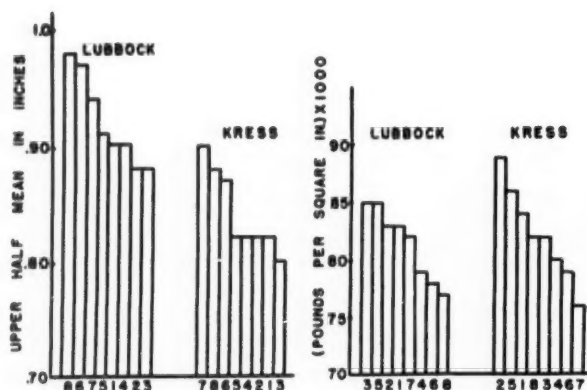


FIGURE 1. THE EFFECT OF TIME AND AMOUNT OF WATER ON COTTON LENGTH AND STRENGTH

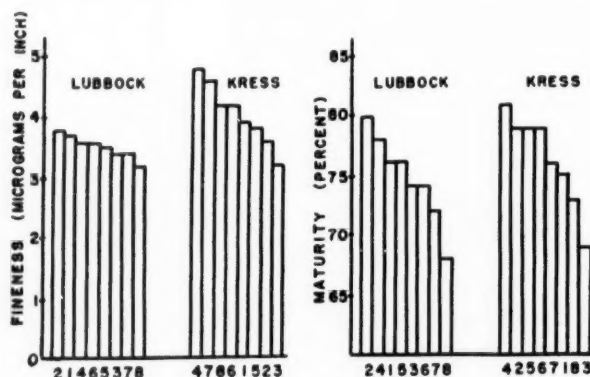


FIGURE 2. THE EFFECT OF TIME AND AMOUNT OF WATER ON COTTON FINENESS AND MATURITY

At New Orleans, Nov. 9-11

Program Listed for Meal Conference

■ **RESEARCH** on cottonseed processing and meal quality to be reviewed at meeting sponsored by NCPA and Southern Regional Laboratory.

Complete program plans have been announced for the third conference on cottonseed processing and meal quality sponsored by the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry and the National Cottonseed Products Association.

The meeting will be held Nov. 9-10-11 at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, and Dr. A. M. Altschul of the Laboratory staff will preside at the sessions.

On Nov. 9 after opening remarks by Dr. C. H. Fisher, Laboratory director, and A. L. Ward, NCPA's Educational Service director, Doctor Altschul will review the history of the cooperative nutrition program and the work of the two previous conferences.

Dr. J. R. Couch, professor of poultry husbandry, Texas Experiment Station, College Station, will open the first seminar with an introductory presentation on the use of cottonseed meal in practical chick and broiler rations.

At the afternoon session N. R. Ellis, assistant in charge of the animal hus-



A. M. ALTSCHUL

bandry division of the Bureau's Beltsville station, will introduce the seminar on the status of cottonseed meal for swine. Burt W. Heywang, poultry husbandryman in charge of the Bureau's Glendale, Ariz., station, will open the seminar on the suitability of cottonseed meals for laying hens.

Dr. F. H. Thurber of the Laboratory staff will give opening discussions for two morning sessions on Nov. 10. He will be followed by Dr. A. B. Watts, Louisiana Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, and W. A. Pons, Jr., of the Lab-

oratory. The first seminar will deal with the present status of laboratory research on the effect of processing conditions on the nutritive value of cottonseed meals. The second will cover pre-press meals.

The afternoon program includes a seminar on methods of measuring nutritive value. Edith Jenson, NCPA fellow at the Laboratory, will participate in the discussion.

Dr. C. M. Lyman, head of the biochemistry and nutrition department, Texas A. & M. College, will discuss the effect of fat content of cottonseed meal on the nutritive value. J. R. Couch will speak for a second time, his subject on Nov. 10 being the use of waste fats in poultry foods.

On Nov. 11 a committee will meet to make recommendations based on the discussions of the two previous days. No formal sessions are scheduled, but informal conferences will be held.

Future Farmers Honored By Georgia Crushers

Checks from the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association were presented to Future Farmers winning the one-acre cotton contest during the state Future Farmer Round-Up Oct. 24 at Macon. Four boys received checks reimbursing them for their expenses in attending the National Future Farmers Convention in Kansas City; and O. L. Hayden, vocational agriculture teacher, Adrian, Ga., received a similar check in recognition of his superior record in chapter participation in the contest.



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Oklahoma Cotton Field Day

Rain Welcome, but Cuts Attendance

■ **CROWD** of about 500—smallest since the event was inaugurated in 1950—learned a great deal about the important cotton research program at the Chickasha station and agreed that the trip was worth while, even though rain cancelled all field demonstrations.

No one ever complains when it rains in Oklahoma, but it's all right to argue mildly with the weather man about timing.

Oklahoma Cotton Field Day personnel from the Chickasha station and the A. & M. College at Stillwater were primed to stage the most successful show in the four-year history of the event on Oct. 15 but got no cooperation from the weather man. A one-inch rain the night before was good for the soil but it spoiled the appearance of fields of beautiful open cotton and kept all demonstration equipment idle.

Rain threatened throughout the day, but none fell. Those who came were enthusiastic about the important research work being carried on at the Chickasha Cotton Research Station by Superintendent Edward S. Oswald and his staff. This work was discussed by station and A. & M. College personnel during the morning and that afternoon there were additional



Photoviews of Chickasha Cotton Field Day

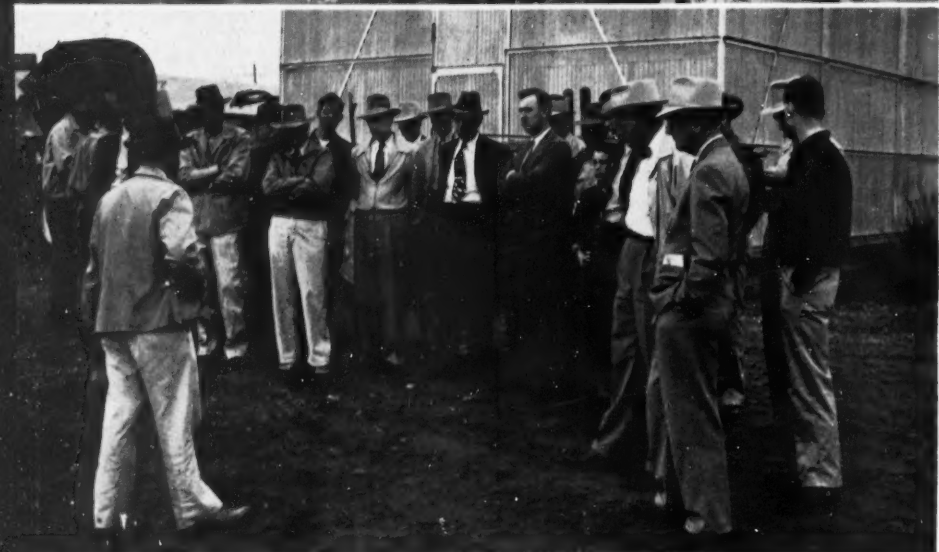
■ **TOP:** Edward S. Oswald (left), superintendent of the Oklahoma Cotton Research Station at Chickasha, and Vice-Director Louis E. Hawkins of the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, Stillwater, discuss the afternoon speaking program. Hawkins presided during this session of the annual field day.

■ **SECOND FROM TOP:** Shown is a part of the crowd of about 500, principally farmers, who gathered at the grandstand to hear speakers outline Oklahoma's cotton program and the need for expanded research efforts. A one-inch rain the night before the field day cut attendance by one-half, it was estimated.

■ **THIRD FROM TOP:** Lloyd A. Brinkerhoff, of the department of plant pathology at Oklahoma A. & M. College, is active in work to find varieties of cotton resistant to angular leaf spot. He is shown discussing this work with one of the groups that toured the Chickasha station to observe the broad research program being carried on there.

■ **BOTTOM:** It was planned to use these tractors of various makes in field demonstrations but the ground was too wet and all demonstrations of equipment had to be cancelled.

CG&OMPress Photos.



talks at a speaking program presided over by Vice-Director Louis E. Hawkins of the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station at Stillwater.

Subjects discussed during the morning session included seedling disease control, winter survival of the pink bollworm, defoliation trials, variety tests, cotton breeding, insecticides for insect control, cultural practices for mechanical harvesting, plant spacing for mechanical harvesting, use of a press wheel for precision planting and planting with graded seed.

Chickasha station and A. & M. College personnel participating in the day's program included, in addition to Hawkins and Oswalt: A. E. Darlow, vice-president of the College; Lloyd A. Brinkerhoff, plant pathology, Stillwater; Douglas E. Bryan, Jr., entomology, Stillwater; John M. Green, agronomy, Stillwater; James A. Luscombe, agricultural engineering (ginning), Chickasha; S. A. Porter, agricultural engineering, Chickasha.

J. G. Porterfield, agricultural engineering, Stillwater; Clay Potts, director of short courses, Stillwater; E. W. Schroeder, head of agricultural engineering, Stillwater; Willie F. Senette, pink bollworm control, USDA, Chickasha; Jerome W. Simmons, agronomy, Chickasha; E. M. Smith, agricultural engineering, Chickasha; George E. Stroup, Extension Service, Stillwater; and J. J. Wooster, agricultural engineering, Chickasha.

Clay Potts was in charge of arrangements for a barbecue luncheon served gratis to the hundreds who attended.

Fritz Lichte, Ginning Leader, in Hospital

F. E. (Fritz) Lichte, former Texas Extension cotton ginning specialist, whose friends are found wherever cotton is grown throughout the U.S., is seriously ill at Methodist Hospital, Houston. As this is written, his recovery is expected although his condition is serious.

Lichte became ill Oct. 11 at Bryan and was taken to the Houston hospital, where a unique and delicate operation was performed, in which 12 inches of aorta were removed and a replacement grafted in from an artery bank maintained for this purpose.

Lichte retired in 1951 after serving 34 years with the Texas A. & M. College System. He was born in Germany, May 12, 1885, but was brought to the U.S. when less than a year old. He graduated from Graham, Texas, high school and studied textile engineering at Texas A. & M. He was a textile engineer for a time in North Carolina and Texas, joining the Texas A. & M. staff in 1917 to teach textile engineering. Later, as ginning specialist, he became the friend and advisor of ginners throughout Texas as he traveled to every part of the state working with ginners and others in the cotton industry.

Machinery Executives on Spinner-Breeder Panel

Executives of the American Textile Machinery Association will take part in a half-day panel discussion at the tenth annual Spinner-Breeder Conference. The conference will be held Nov. 30-Dec. 1 at Spartanburg, S.C. The announcement of the machinery officials' participation was made by Senator George B. Walker

of Stoneville, chairman of the Spinner-Breeder Conference Subcommittee of the Delta Council Advisory Research Committee.

The panel program will be divided into five segments covering the major steps in cotton processing. The general trend in fiber development and its influence in technological progress will be analyzed. Moderator for the panel will be Luther H. Hodges, Lieutenant-Governor of North Carolina and former vice-president and general manager of the manufacturing division of Marshall Field and Co.

Panel members will be Robert J. McConnell, vice-president in charge of cotton and spun rayon sales division of the Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.; James L. Truslow, vice-president and executive assistant to the president of Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston;

D. L. Friday, general manager of Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., Gastonia, N.C.; Arthur Palmer, vice-president in charge of research at Crompton & Knowles Loom Works; and Edward S. Pierce, general manager of H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.

Louisiana Bankers Plan Rural Credit School

The second annual Louisiana Bankers Agricultural Credit School will be held at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Nov. 15-16-17. Problems faced by country bankers in meeting the credit needs of their communities, including new ideas in handling farm loans for crop and livestock production, irrigation equipment and farm machinery will be discussed at the three-day session.

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At New Orleans, Dec. 10-12

Chemists Will Hold Regional Meeting

■ **SOUTHEAST and Southwest** to hold joint conclave. Wide variety of subjects to be discussed by experts in field.

Approximately 200 papers are scheduled on the technical program of the Southwest and Southeast Regional Conclave of the American Chemical Society, scheduled for Dec. 10-11-12 at the Jung Hotel, New Orleans.

Fields covered will include analytical chemistry, biochemistry, chemical education, organic chemistry, petroleum and chemical engineering, and physical and inorganic chemistry.

Symposia are planned in the areas of petroleum, spectroscopy, biochemistry and possibly gossypol and chemistry of terpenes. In the field of spectroscopy, experts from government, chemical companies and equipment manufacturers will discuss advances in spectroisotaphy, infrared spectrophotometry, and mass, emission, Raman and x-ray fluorescence spectroscopy at one session.

Laboratory supply houses, apparatus and equipment manufacturers and chemical companies will have exhibits at the headquarters hotel.

Tours of plants in the area are not being scheduled during the three-day

session, since the program is already full. Those who plan to attend the convention, however, are being urged to arrive early or stay after the convention closes in order to visit educational institutions, research organizations and industrial plants.

The science and engineering departments of Loyola and Tulane Universities have extended invitations to chemists to visit their campuses.

Those interested in biochemistry may wish to visit the Ochsner Foundation where work is under way on experimental development of antibiotic and antibacterial agents and on the study of enzymes which regulate the growth and development of human tissue.

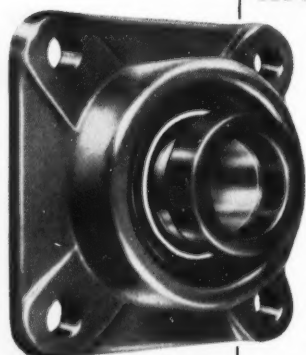
Visitors are also invited to tour Godchaux Sugar Refinery just outside New Orleans and the new refinery of Pan-Am Southern Corp. at Destrahan.

The Southern Regional Research Laboratory, located in New Orleans, will welcome visitors, also.

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New Magnifying Glass Is Self-Focusing

A self-focusing magnifying glass that enlarges reading material double size is now being manufactured by the J. B. Sebrell Corp., 300 South Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles 13.

An outstanding feature of the glass is that it rests directly on the reading matter. Any length glass can be furnished, although most popular sizes are the three-inch, six-inch, nine-inch and 12-inch.

The glass is pocket size and lightweight. The manufacturers say that the glass is ideal for elderly people in all reading, machinists, tool and die makers, and mechanics in reading blue prints and machine graduations, for engineers, draftsmen, secretaries, stenographers and others.

Further information may be obtained from the manufacturers (address above) or The Cotton Gin & Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 21.

Cottonseed Collection

Ginners in Hampton County, South Carolina, are cooperating in a drive to collect funds for cancer research. The county's cancer fund campaign committee has asked each cotton grower to give a handful of seed from his ginned cotton.

Ginners are providing boxes for the seed contributions, and at the end of the season the seed will be sold with all of the income going to the cancer fund.

1954 Oil Mill Short Course Dates Set

July 6-7-8 will be the dates for the 1954 annual Oil Mill Operators Short Course at Texas A. & M. College, College Station. The annual event, held in cooperation with Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, is attended by oil mill superintendents from most of the cotton states and several foreign countries. Dr. J. D. Lindsay, head, department of chemical engineering, Texas A. & M., is in charge of arrangements.

In Dallas, Nov. 16-20

Agronomists List Program Details

■ FIVE-DAY meeting is to be held in cooperation with the Soil Science Society, crop science and agronomic education divisions.

The program to be presented at this year's meeting of the American Society of Agronomy and the Soil Science Society of America will be the largest in the history of the two groups, according to officials. The meeting is to be held at Dallas, Nov. 16-20.

Over 300 papers have been scheduled for the five-day program. In addition, the sessions will include some 70 other items, among them special business meetings, divisional election of officers, committee reports, panel discussions, meetings of associated groups and tours.

The general meeting of the American Society of Agronomy will be held Tuesday morning, Nov. 17, with Society President Dr. H. E. Myers, Kansas State College, Manhattan, presiding. Speakers on the general meeting program include Dr. Thor Kommedahl, Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, and Hugh M. Comer, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

The Soil Science Society of America will hold its general meeting Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 17. President of the Society is Eric Winters, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville.

The six crop science divisions of the American Society of Agronomy will hold their joint general meeting on Tuesday evening, Nov. 17. Their president is Dr. H. R. Albrecht, Pennsylvania State College. Speakers will be S. C. Evans, president, Federal Land Bank of Houston, and J. R. Johnston, Texas Experiment Station, College Station.

Other special program features include a general meeting, agronomic education division, Nov. 17; Extension workers' annual breakfast, Nov. 18; annual dinner, American Society of Agronomy, Nov. 18; annual luncheon, Soil Science Society of America, Nov. 19.

The National Joint Committee on Grassland Farming at the invitation of the Society plans a two-day session in Dallas on Nov. 15-16. On Sunday, Nov. 15, the group is sponsoring an all-day ranch tour of Texas ranches, and on Nov. 16 an all-day grassland farming program is planned.

Lint Cleaning Circular Published by USDA

Cleaning Cotton at Gins and Methods for Improvement is the title of Circular No. 22, a new USDA publication.

Authors are Vernon P. Moore, cotton technologist, cotton branch, Production and Marketing Administration, and Charles M. Merkel, agricultural engineer, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering.

The 50-page circular contains information on the development and use of gin cleaning equipment. The effect on cleaning of harvesting methods, weather and geographic location is discussed.

The development of the saw-cylinder lint cleaner is outlined with comments

on its feasibility from the standpoints of engineering, improving grade and cost. The operation of the cleaner is discussed as are factors to be considered in planning and equipping gins to handle mechanically harvested and roughly picked cotton.

Maid of Cotton Contest Scheduled at Lubbock

Plans for the South Plains Maid of Cotton contest have been announced in Lubbock. The event will be held in Lubbock at the high school auditorium Nov. 23.

During the contest week merchants and businessmen will be asked to emphasize through exhibits the importance

of the cotton industry on the South Plains.

Selection of a Maid will be a highlight of the week's activities. Entries from all over the South Plains area are sought. Judges will be fashion and modeling experts. Contest chairman is Roy Forkner, Canyon Gin, Lubbock.

FAS Deputy Head Named

Clayton E. Whipple has been named deputy director of USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson. Whipple has spent nearly a quarter of a century in foreign agricultural work.

Since 1950 he has been in charge of the agricultural program of the Technical Cooperation Administration.

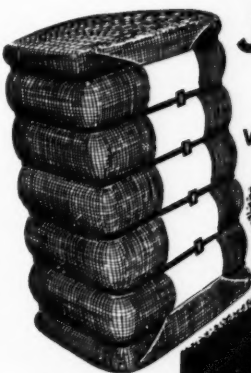
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The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **Congress To Act**—Skids now appear to be greased for action by Congress early in the new year to increase the 17.9-million-acre cotton allotment recently proclaimed by Agriculture Secretary Benson for 1954. Only thing that could prevent it, Washington thinks, would be a bitter-end, no-compromise fight between "East" and "West" over the size of increases for various growing states.

Agriculture Department officials still are not in a mood to offer a formula to settle the East-West controversy. But USDA now has made it clear the Department would not oppose an increase. Benson, in fact, recognized that the cut he was forced to request under present law would cause hardship. He anticipated, he said, Congressional effort to up the acreage.

The Secretary has not had to wait long for his anticipations to be fulfilled. Chairman George Aiken of the Senate Agriculture Committee already has appointed a three-man subcommittee to

come up with a proposed bill to boost plantings. On the subgroup as chairman is a neutral in the cotton fight, Senator Ed Thyne of Minnesota; an ex-Agriculture Secretary, Senator Clinton Anderson of New Mexico, and Mississippi's Senator James O. Eastland.

With Thyne as arbiter, Eastland and Anderson presumably will try to compromise the firm position taken thus far by both disputants in the cotton fracas. Anderson's home state of New Mexico would be reduced by about 23 percent below 1952 plantings under present law, and Mississippi approximately 10 percent.

While the Senate Agriculture Committee works out its solution to the problem, attempts will be under way to revive the allotment-increase bill that was passed by the House during the last session of Congress. Authored by Representative Tom Abernethy of Mississippi, the legislation would boost the allotment to 22.5 million acres, or more than 4½ million acres above the figure proclaimed by Secretary Benson.

• No Way To Avoid Quotas —

Latest cotton production estimate of 15.6 million bales for this year dispelled the last shred of hope that proclamation of quotas and allotments could be avoided on the next crop. While growers still are to vote on the issue, on or before Dec. 15, there is little question anywhere in Washington that the verdict will be for controls.

Yield per acre of the current crop is estimated at an all-time high of 315.4 pounds, compared with the previous record of 311.3 pounds in '48.

• **Note** — Long staple quota next year, unless Congress makes a change, will be at the legal minimum of 30,000 bales, or just under 40,000 acres, the National Cotton Council reminds us. This would be less than half of this year's 83,100 acres and 67,500 bales.

• **Information for Voters**—State and individual cotton allotments for 1954, USDA hopes, can be announced before the Dec. 15 deadline for a controls vote. Idea is that each grower would know his allotment before approving or disapproving curbs.

Procedure by the Department calls for making both state and county breakdowns in Washington, with counties taking it from there and giving growers the news.

Point to bear in mind is that the whole thing may be academic. In case Congress increases allotments, as now expected, growers will be getting new and higher planting figures following the balloting.

In case the cutback remains as severe as required under present law, here are the percentage reductions by states . . . with the figures rounded off and the cutbacks for '54 compared with '52 plantings:

Alabama, 11 percent under '52; Arizona, 43 percent; California, 39 percent; Florida, 25 percent; Georgia, 15 percent; Louisiana, 13 percent; Mississippi, 10 percent; New Mexico, 28 percent; North Carolina, 14 percent; South Carolina, 14 percent; Oklahoma, 12 percent; Tennessee, 16 percent; Texas, 25 percent; Virginia, 15 percent.

• **Alphabet Soup** — Agriculture Secretary Benson's reorganization of the USDA brings changes affecting cotton work, but none of major consequence. Mostly they involve shifting of bureaus under new headings . . . Functions and men who carry them out are pretty much the same; it may take longer to find the man you're after until the rearrangement of the Washington alphabet soup becomes familiar.

First, the over-all grouping has been switched with all important Department activities brought under four large tents. They are as follows:

Federal-States Relations, including all conservation work as well as research, will be headed by Assistant Secretary Earl Coke. Idea is to emphasize Benson's conviction the states should have more say-so on farm programs.

Marketing and Foreign Agriculture will include Foreign Agricultural Service and a new Agricultural Marketing Service that pulls together all USDA market functions, foreign and domestic. Head man is Assistant Secretary John H. Davis.

Agricultural Stabilization will handle all price-supporting activities, including the Commodity Credit Corporation, crop insurance and PMA committee work. Head man is Howard Gordon, Southerner from Virginia.

Agriculture Credit includes the Rural Electrification Administration and Farmers Home Administration, and is headed by F. L. Farrington.

• **Changes Affecting Cotton**—Details of the reshuffle are still obscure even to the USDA brass who engineered it, but here are some changes affecting cotton that are likely to stick:

Fats and Oils Branch of the old PMA, now defunct, is being killed off. Cottonseed work is going to the cotton division, headed by Marion (Dusty) Rhodes. Peanuts are to be brought into the tobacco and naval stores setup.

Commodity branches as such, are being broken up to follow out the idea of Benson & Co. that work should be on "functional" lines. It may be difficult to

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get from a single source all information on a particular commodity.

For information involving price support, whether it concerns cotton, cottonseed or some other commodity, the new Agricultural Stabilization setup is the place to go—more specifically, the Commodity Stabilization Service, one of its new agencies.

For information on classification or any marketing problems the over-all agency to see is Marketing and Foreign Agriculture.

• **No Manufacturers' Tax**—Talk of a manufacturers' tax next year is dying down in Washington due to strong opposition from lawmakers and the farm organizations. Critics appear to be scoring with charges that the levy would be a federal sales tax in another form. Revision of the present excise tax structure now looks more likely than the manufacturers' tax, although the Treasury still has the latter under study.

Parity Price Suggestions Cause Industry Concern

Members of the cottonseed crushing industry have expressed concern over a recommendation, made to USDA by a soybean and flax industry advisory committee, that both soybeans and cottonseed be supported in 1954 at 75 percent of parity. Support of the two commodities at identical percentages of parity during the 1952 crop year resulted in large accumulations of cottonseed products in government storage, while soybean products moved into the markets. To remedy this situation, USDA set support rates at 90 percent of parity on soybeans and at 75 percent of parity on cottonseed. This relationship, while not exact, is regarded by cottonseed crushers as probably as close to accuracy as is possible under plans that operate outside the free market.

Cottonseed and soybeans are in no way equal in value, industry members point out. A ton of basis cottonseed yields 313 pounds of oil, 822 pounds of meal, 560 pounds of hulls and 180 pounds of linters. A ton of soybeans yields (average) 335 pounds of oil and 1,560 pounds of meal. Currently, products from a ton of beans are valued about \$15 higher than the products from a ton of seed. Also, cottonseed is more costly to process than soybeans.

Support of cottonseed and soybeans at identical percentages of parity requires higher prices for cottonseed oil and meal than for soybean oil and meal. When such a price relationship prevails, cottonseed products are priced out of the market, while soybean products move freely. That was the situation that prevailed during the 1952 crop year, and cottonseed crushers are strong in their opposition to a repetition of that year's experience.

NCPA Requests Changes In Insurance Rules

Representatives of the cottonseed industry on Oct. 14 requested fire insurance underwriters to change the market value clause recently adopted for use with policies written on oil mills. Following action by the insurance committee and the board of directors of the National Cottonseed Products Association, W. T. Melvin and John Adams, committee members, and John F. Mo-

loney, assistant to the executive vice-president, met in Atlanta with representatives of the Southeastern Underwriters Association.

Oil mill representatives pointed out to the underwriters that, in the event of fire destroying cottonseed, such seed under the present market value clause would have to be valued on the basis of either market or support price value of products. With mills having the option under the 1953 support program to repurchase meal and linters, the mill might, by a combination of market and support prices, value seed higher than either market or support, taken separately. NCPA has taken the position that mills should be able to buy protection on that basis.

Mill representatives also opposed a provision in the market value clause that requires mills, in event of a fire

loss, to value finished products at market unless such products have been tendered prior to the time of loss. Since the support program permits mills to tender products at any time through June 30, 1954, it was urged that products eligible for tender should be valued at market or support whether they had been tendered or not at time of loss.

The underwriters have taken the crushers' request under consideration. A decision is expected soon.

New Mexico Feed Meeting

New Mexico Grain and Feed Dealers' Association will hold its annual convention in 1954 on July 26-27 at New Mexico A. & M. College, State College. H. B. Henning, P.O. Box 616, Albuquerque, is secretary.

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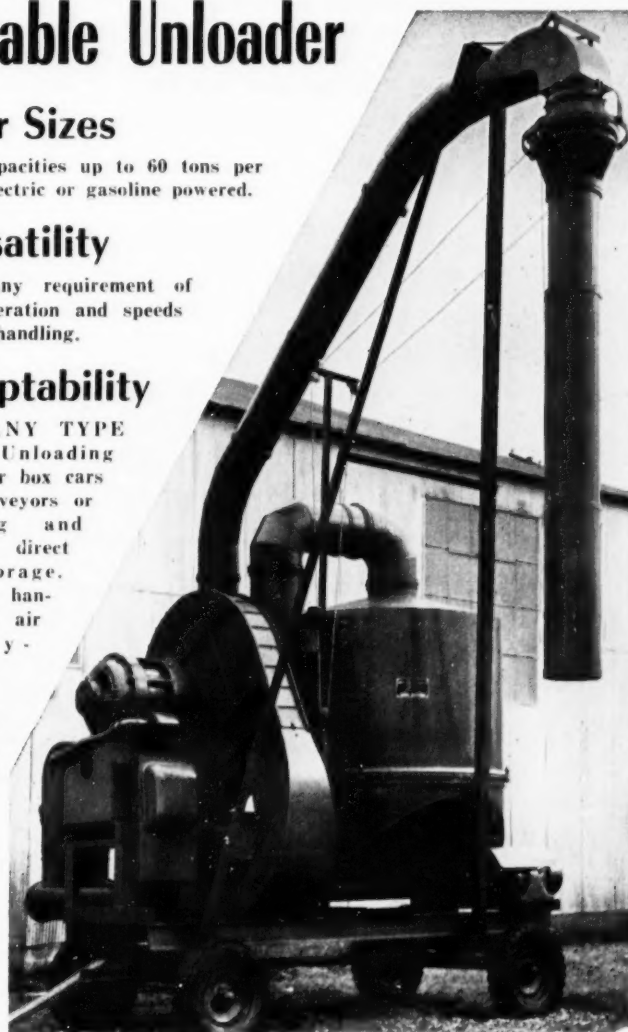
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• Why the Ax Fell

WHEN the Secretary of Agriculture chopped off some six million acres from cotton production, by proclaiming quotas and allotments for 1954, he cited the following cotton statistics as making the action necessary. By law, he is required to estimate a "normal supply," including a 30 percent allowance for reserves. He figured the "normal supply" at 16,400,000 bales, consisting of expected domestic consumption of 9,400,000, exports of 3,200,000 bales and the reserve of 3,800,000 bales.

Actual total supplies for 1953-54 were estimated by the Secretary as 20,745,000 bales, consisting of the Aug. 1 carry-over of 5,100,000 bales, indicated production of 15,300,000 and imports of 75,000 bales. Thus, he reasoned, the total supply will be more than four million bales above the "normal supply," making controls necessary under the law.

• The Menace Spreads

A MATTER of serious concern for ginners, crushers and all segments of the cotton industry is the major extension of the pink bollworm regulated area announced in the Oct. 10 issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press. Even though

50 of the 66 counties added were in an East Texas area previously known to have the pest, the action represents the largest single extension of territory ever made under USDA's pink bollworm quarantine regulations. The inclusion of seven Louisiana parishes, seven more Oklahoma counties and one entire county and part of another in Arizona leaves little room for complacency in any part of the Belt as to the danger from this most costly of cotton pests.

All of the state of Texas now is under quarantine except the following counties that grow practically no cotton in the northern Panhandle: Armstrong, Carson, Dallam, Hansford, Hartley, Hemphill, Hutchinson, Lipscomb, Moore, Ochiltree, Oldham, Potter, Roberts and Sherman. Other Texas changes included the listing of the following counties, formerly lightly infested, as heavily infested: Atascosa, DeWitt, Frio, Goliad, Gonzales, Jackson, Karnes, Lavaca, Medina, Victoria and Wilson. Culberson, El Paso and Hudspeth, previously heavily infested, were redesignated as lightly infested.

The following counties and parishes in other states were designated as lightly infested: Louisiana—Bossier, Caddo, De Soto, Natchitoches, Red River, Sabine and Vernon; Arizona—Santa Cruz and part of Pima; Oklahoma—Canadian,

Cleveland, Custer, Garvin, Hughes, Love and Oklahoma.

On Oct. 16, after new quarantine areas had been announced by USDA, evidence of a new infestation was discovered in Lincoln Parish, Louisiana. A pink bollworm was found in gin trash at Ruston, which is located 25 miles south of the Arkansas border and 85 miles west of the Mississippi border.

• Urea Here To Stay

UREA is "here to stay" as a source of feed for ruminants, Dr. O. B. Ross, Gooch Feed Mills, Salina, Kans., told the 1953 feed conference at the University of Arkansas. The former Oklahoma A. & M. College staff member said that urea could be toxic under certain conditions, but that there need be no hesitation on the part of feed mixers in using the product if proper fundamentals are followed. Doctor Ross predicted that more urea will be used because of smaller supplies of natural protein in relation to livestock numbers.

• Labor Shortages

LABOR SHORTAGES for harvesting the cotton crop have been reported all over Texas, according to the Texas Employment Commission. Earlier in the month a 7,000 picker shortage in 11 counties west and south of Wichita Falls was estimated. Littlefield and Olton each needed 6,000 more pickers. At Lubbock, a 5,000 man shortage was reported. Other employment offices in the area reported a need for from 150 to 2,500 more workers.

W. C. Smith, manager, Wichita Falls Cotton Oil Mill, said that farmers in

Homer Beall, of Beall-Gregory Gin & Elevator, Inc., of Malden, Missouri, says:

"The installation of the Moss Lint Cleaner made it possible for us to display the sign we have in our gin office showing the green card class on a machine picked bale—SM 1 $\frac{1}{16}$ "—35% turnout.

"We are using the machine profitably on every bale ginned whether picked by hand or machine."



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his area are "wringing their hands" over the situation. "The cotton is open and ready to go, but there simply aren't enough pickers on hand," he asserted.

The employment office in Lubbock said that it appeared likely that Mexican nationals would be contracted to alleviate the labor shortages.

• New Oil Plants

TWO NEW PLANTS using vegetable oils are being built by Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. A Los Angeles plant has been completed to convert industrial oils into products for the paint, varnish, printing ink and linoleum industries. A unit at Ashtabula, Ohio, will make alcohols from oilseed products for use in plastics, detergents, farm chemicals and other products. The firm also has announced sale of its chlorophyll unit at Bethlehem, Pa.

• Fewer Farm Workers

THE NUMBER of persons employed in farming at the end of September was the smallest for that date in nearly 30 years for which records are available, according to USDA. The 11,299,000 estimated to be working on farms represented a decrease of nearly 450,000 from the total in September, 1952. Farm wage rates were three percent higher than in midsummer and about one percent higher than a year ago.

• SCS Leader Resigns

LOUIS P. MERRILL, Fort Worth, who contributed one of the articles on Cotton and Conservation in the Oct. 10 issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, has resigned as director of the Western Gulf Region of the Soil Conservation Service. Merrill's letter of resignation said, referring to the announcement that the seven regional SCS offices will be dissolved by USDA, "I have no desire to attend the wake for SCS and soil conservation districts."

• Time Running Out

TIME is running out on the chances of harnessing the Mississippi River before it chooses a new, shorter route through Louisiana to the Gulf, says the Louisiana Department of Public Works. Department engineers warn that the Mississippi could divert into the Atchafalaya Channel within "a very few years," devastating the Atchafalaya Basin and leaving New Orleans high and dry. Calling the work "the most pressing major project need of the state," the report said it would take 10 years to build the necessary flood control structures.

• Protein From Algae

ALGAE grown on sewage may be a source of protein feeds in the future, if experiments at the University of California prove practical. The research workers started three years ago with a laboratory test and now are operating a pilot plant. Algae are grown on sewage held in large, shallow tanks. As the algae grow, they give off oxygen which is used by bacteria that decompose the sewage, making it harmless and aiding sewage disposal. The workers estimate that one million gallons of sewage will produce 1,000 pounds of dry algae in two or three days.

• Burs Help Moisture Penetrate Soils

COTTON BURS, spread over experimental plots the previous spring, doubled the moisture penetration at the Spur, Texas, Experiment Substation. Soil moisture also was increased on grassland treated with sorghum litter and barnyard manure.

Cotton burs returned to the soil at a rate of four, eight and 10 tons to the acre increased moisture penetration to 28, 30 and 39 inches, respectively. Plots not so treated had a water penetration of only 16 inches. The burs not only increase water storage and penetration, but contain nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, essential soil elements.

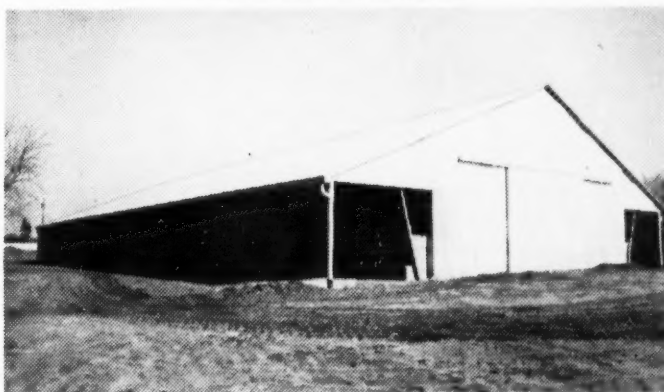
Long time records at the station indicate the yield of lint cotton primarily depends on the depth of moisture at planting time. Cotton yields in 1954 on bur treated plots are expected to be about 175 pounds an acre compared to 50 pounds from untreated areas provided moisture conditions at planting time equal those existing when the tests were made.

Fungicide Report Issued

Effectiveness of Soil Fungicides in Controlling Cotton Seedling Diseases in the Lower Rio Grande Valley is the title of Progress Report 1602 issued by the Texas Experiment Station, College Station. Author of the bulletin is G. H. Godfrey, plant pathologist, Weslaco.

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Packers, Farmers Agree

Need for Less Lard On Hogs Stressed

■ **MEAT-TYPE** animal more profitable to producer and processor. Trend may help solve surplus problem of fats and oils.

Crushers, ginnermen and cotton growers have an interest in efforts being made by pork producers and packers to encourage production of meat-type hogs and reduce output of lard, which competes with vegetable oils. This problem received major emphasis at the annual meeting of the American Meat Institute this fall in Chicago.

H. H. Corey, chairman of the board of the Institute and president of George Hormel & Co., called for the general adoption of the meat-type hog, saying that it is a more profitable hog both for the producer and for the processor.

For farmers, said Wilbur Plager, Iowa Swine Producers' Association, meat-type hogs mean maintaining the best demand for pork products, a better market for their corn and more income and profit.

"There has been a big change in the over-all production of fats and oils, such as soybeans, in the last 25 years," Plager commented. "This condition calls for a change in swine production and processing. We in the swine industry are not the only ones who have been confronted

with needed changes. The dairymen have fat as a problem also."

He added that all the lard that ever will be needed can be produced from meat-type hogs.

P. O. Wilson, secretary-manager, National Livestock Producers' Association, said that the meat-type hog gradually is pushing aside the heavy, over-fat lard type.

"The meat-type hog," Wilson continued, "has proved beyond any doubt that it supplies the type of chops and other retail cuts desired by consumers. All producers can help to raise the level of pork prices by improving their breeding program and shifting feeding operations so as to produce the desired type of pork."

USDA says that low lard prices are forcing producers to concentrate more on meatier animals, adding that this requires a revolution in production and marketing practices.

Tenders by Oil Mills

Tenders of about 1,799 tank cars of crude cottonseed oil, 141 tank cars of refined cottonseed oil, 161,935 tons of meal and cake, and 111,360 bales of lint were received through Oct. 16 by the New Orleans commodity office of the Production and Marketing Administration.

About 11,030 tons of meal and cake have been repurchased by mills. Of the remainder, 137,385 tons were sold to Commodity Credit Corporation for future delivery and 13,520 tons taken into inventory.

The lint consists of 28,109 bales of

first cut, 78,889 bales of second cut, and 4,362 bales of mill run. Of these, 2,613 bales of first cut, 57,793 bales of second cut and 878 bales of mill run have been repurchased by the mills.

Approximately 1,308 tank cars of crude oil have been sold to refiners for refining. The resultant refined oil will be repurchased by CCC.

Hunnicutt Wins Southeast Georgia Cotton Contest

J. R. Hunnicutt, Bulloch County, has been named Southeast Georgia district winner of the 1953 five-acre cotton contest. He grew 14 acres of cotton in 1953 and produced 27 bales.

Two other Bulloch County farmers took southeast district awards in the five-acre contest. R. D. Hunnicutt, who operates a 40-acre farm as a tenant, won the second place award. He grew 18 acres of cotton and produced 30 bales.

The third place winner was Charles Mallard, also of Bulloch, who owns a 70-acre farm. He produced 16 bales of cotton on 12½ acres.

District winners in the contest receive \$250, \$150, and \$100. The contest is sponsored by the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Texas Feed Law Circular

Of interest to oil mills and others selling feed in Texas is Circular 134, Texas Feeding Stuffs Law, now available from Texas Experiment Station, College Station.

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Open weave Jute Bagging
Prestested for uniform strength
Makes cleaner, stronger bales

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Alligator V-Belt Fasteners and the open end (long length) V-Belting, in rolls, are now being used by the cotton gin manufacturers on their new gins as original equipment.

Replacement parts can be obtained from your cotton gin manufacturer or your local supply house.

Bulletin V-211 gives complete details. A copy mailed on request.

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Also sole manufacturers of Alligator Steel Belt Lacing for flat conveyor and transmission belts and FLEXCO Belt Fasteners and Rip Plates for fastening and repairing conveyor belts.

• Oilseed Tests Now Made Easy, Quick

A RAPID and simple method for measuring the oil content and quality in soybeans and flaxseed makes possible important changes in marketing standards for these crops.

Equipment and procedures for the new oil tests were developed by three men at USDA's Production and Marketing Administration—W. H. Hunt, M. H. Neustadt and Lawrence Zeleny.

The new tests can be run in 10 to 15 minutes, and operators without technical training can easily learn how to use them. Previous methods called for highly trained technicians, who needed from six to eight hours per sample to complete the analysis.

In the simplified process a special solvent (orthodichlorobenzene) is added to the seed sample. The sample is then placed in a high-speed grinder-extractor. The propeller-like blade of this machine quickly pulverizes the seed, while the solvent extracts the oil at the same time.

The mixture is then filtered, leaving a solution of oil and solvent. This is poured into an electronic tester, which measures the solution's dielectric constant—its ability to impede the flow of high-frequency alternating current.

The dielectric constant of the solvent is known, so any change due to the presence of oil can be measured, and from it the oil content of the seed is determined.

To check oil quality, a drop or two of oil, squeezed from the seed with a laboratory-type hydraulic press, is put in a tubular device (a hand refractometer). To obtain a reading, the instrument is pointed toward the light and the operator sights through it.

The hand refractometer measures the

degree to which light waves are bent as they pass through the oil. This index is closely correlated with oil quality.

USDA says that work is now underway to adapt the new tests for oil content and quality to other oilseeds including sesame, sunflower and safflower.

Milk Production High as Farmers Feed Heavily

Milk production per cow in the U.S. on Oct. 1 continued at near record levels, in spite of poor pasture conditions, because of heavy feeding of grain and concentrates, USDA reports.

Production per cow failed to show the usual seasonal decline during Sep-

tember, and was nine percent above the 10-year average on Oct. 1. U.S. farms produced a total of 94.4 billion pounds of milk during the first nine months of 1953, over four billion pounds more than in the same 1952 period.

Record amounts of grains and concentrates per cow were being fed in all regions of the country except the Far West, where the previous high feeding rate was equaled. The liberal feeding is attributed mostly to large supplies of grains available and the need for supplemental feed to offset the lack of grazing.

■ DONALD F. MITCHELL, vice-president of John E. Mitchell Co., has been elected president of the Dallas Kiwanis Club.



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Ginners Can Make It A Cotton Xmas

Ginners in all states can make it a Cotton Christmas in 1953 by giving their friends cotton gifts through a plan announced by Jay C. Stille, Dallas, executive vice-president, National and Texas Cotton Ginners' Associations. He has arranged with Cannon Mills Co. for ginners to order gift packages of Cannon towels and sheets through the Association office.

Four different gift packages can be ordered, in quantities of 24 of the same package. All orders should be sent direct to the Association office, 109 North Second Avenue, Dallas, and a check should accompany the order. Each set is individually packaged, and will contain an attractive card with the name of the gin or individual making the gift. Thirty days should be allowed for delivery.

Stille points out that this plan will give ginners an opportunity to help promote cotton, and that the packages are priced at substantial savings over the retail price of the same sets in stores. Detailed information regarding the plan and prices of the sets may be obtained from Stille at the address listed above.



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RESEARCHBRIEFS

Sulfur Troubles Ahead?

■ An important development—that perhaps will prove very significant—is due for more emphasis in the future. It is the possibility that continued and high-level use of the newer, higher-analysis fertilizers may lead to serious sulfur deficiencies in Southern soils. Some soils of the South are known to be deficient in sulfur, but cotton was not thought seriously affected. Reason was that the older, mixed fertilizers usually carried an adequate amount of the stuff. There is some question now in the minds of USDA researchers that the new ones carry an adequate supply to offset sulfur deficiency over a period of time.

It has been demonstrated in Texas studies that cotton requires a "continuous external supply of sulfur for normal growth." Although the plant may store sulfur, the experiments showed, it also needs a continuous supply from the air.

IT SAYS HERE on good authority, the American Dental Association, that there is no good evidence to date that any toothpaste prevents decay because it contains special ingredients, claims to the contrary notwithstanding. No dentifrice has proved its usefulness beyond service as an assistant to the toothbrush in cleaning up surfaces of the teeth, says the Association.

Jolly Fat Men Really Sad

■ The indefatigable researchers in to the subject of nutrition at Cornell, visited only recently by your correspondent, now suspect, if they are not already convinced, that many overweight people cannot be trimmed to size by recommended changes in eating habits.

Theory is that they overeat because of deep-rooted—although perhaps not obvious—emotional troubles. Only cure, it is suspected, lies in getting at the disturbance, probably via a psychiatrist.

The jolly fat man, said one Cornell nutritionist, may be very unhappy.

HERE'S A word of comfort for those getting along in years. A medical expert on ageing, Dr. Edward J. Stieglitz, recently told a scientific gathering in Washington that loss of ability to learn and of memory are not a necessary part of getting old as has been widely advertised. What are often thought to be memory lapses, he explained, may be just a lack of interest on the part of an older person. An old man, for instance, might not remember telephone numbers because they no longer mean the same to him as when he was younger.

Keep Meat in a Freezer?

■ Here's one you'll want to know about if you keep meat in a home freezer or freezer locker. A USDA scientist in the Bureau of Animal Industry now

says the popular belief that freezing kills bacteria is all wet. Some forms, he says, survive in a dormant stage and may become more numerous after the meat warms up. Still others refuse to be frozen, even at zero.

Recommendation of the researcher, William Sulzbacher, is this: Be sure that meat is clean before putting it in the freezer in order to keep the bacterial load low. It is also helpful, he reports, to keep the meat cold before and after freezing since bacteria develop quickly on warm cuts.

IT WOULD be a blow to California to lose Florida, but it could happen in some distant day. Florida, at any rate, is growing smaller, say a couple of scientific fellows at Florida State University. Reasons given are that the rising sea and tides push the salt marshes steadily inland.

Cotton Research Progress

■ Comes soon the year-end round-ups of recent scientific progress. It is likely that in cotton such developments as these are to be featured:

- (1) Release by the Alabama Experiment Station, Auburn, of the new variety resistant to Fusarium wilt, and also no friend of the root knot nematode.
- (2) The new variety of Hopi Acala, 46-124, for California.
- (3) Discovery that the new Pima S-1 American - Egyptian variety outyields Pima 32 by 10 percent . . . on the basis of many tests. This one has not yet been



Correct Lubrication

...the Sign of Friendly Service

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released, but seed is currently being multiplied.

(4) Discovery in Mississippi tests that weathering in the field is probably more important to seedling vigor than, for instance, the fact that drouth may occur during growth and maturing of the plant.

(5) Discovery in Tennessee that cottonseed was viable after 15 years . . . and remained viable whether or not it was given special treatment such as aeration, packaging in sealed containers, etc.

* * *

A WORD of advice on diet for adults comes from Dr. Clyde McCay of Cornell University. If you're getting along in years, he says, you probably need more milk about as badly as you need anything in the diet. If you don't like it much, Dr. McCay, recently returned from Switzerland, suggests following the continental practice of drinking "cafe au lait." It's hot milk and hot coffee, taken together in about equal proportions. Very good, too.

* * *

Southern Trends Explored

■ An economic researcher at USDA recently has come up with some observations about the future of Southern agriculture. Noting the trend toward more off-farm jobs and the growth of mechanization, E. Lee Langford predicts (1) that medium and larger-sized cotton farms that cannot fully employ tractors and other motorized equipment will cut cotton acreages, increasing production of other crops, and (2) that small cotton farms will continue to decline in numbers as their operators find non-farm jobs.

In the past 22 years, Langford said, Southern population has increased 27 percent—but there has been a 25 percent decline in the number of farm people. Increased industrialization is bringing not only new opportunities off the farm, but larger markets for local farm products such as milk, meat, eggs, fruits, and vegetables.

• Pasture Conditions Generally Worse

FARM PASTURE condition generally deteriorated even further in September as a result of continued dry weather over most of the U.S., according to a USDA report. One bright spot in the picture was the recent rain which accompanied hurricanes in the Southeast.

Although pasture feed was short in the Carolinas on Oct. 1, conditions over most of the Southeast permitted planting of winter pasture crops, and pastures were greening rapidly.

The picture in the Southwest continued bleak. Range and pasture feed was very limited, with extreme drouth still prevailing in West Texas and with progressive deterioration in other nearby and lower Great Plains areas continuing unchecked. Early October rains will be helpful in parts of Texas and Oklahoma, but pastures in these two states and New Mexico are generally reported at the second lowest level in a decade or more.

In another dry area, Missouri reports an average pasture condition of only

13 percent of normal, a new low record for the state. Arkansas and Tennessee reported pastures in the worst condition in 39 years.

For the country as a whole, pasture feed condition on Oct. 1 averaged 56 percent of normal. The survey showed comparatively good conditions in the Northern Plains and Pacific Northwest.

Texas Fertilizer Data Released by Station

A total of 367,080 tons of fertilizer was sold in Texas during the first six months of 1953, according to Progress Report 1605 issued by the Texas Experiment Station, College Station.

This tonnage was slightly less than

that sold a year ago and nearly a fourth larger than that sold in 1950.

Texas counties using more than 7,500 tons of fertilizer in 1953 are Cherokee, Liberty, Reeves, Smith and Van Zandt. Over 10,000 tons were sold in three counties—Harris, Hidalgo and Jefferson.

The report points out, however, that most of the counties are still using only a small fraction of the amounts of fertilizer which would yield very large dividends on the investment involved.

Seagoville Gin Burns

Swift & Co. Southern Gin, Seagoville, Texas, was destroyed by fire Oct. 17. Manager R. L. Randerson said the fire started around 6 a.m. after the night crew left at 5:30.

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World Cotton Supply Set At 52.8 Million Bales

Total world cotton supply is tentatively estimated at 52.8 million bales (500 pounds gross) by USDA. This is 2.2 million bales more than a year ago. The 1953-54 supply for the Free World is estimated at 44.3 million bales, an increase of 1.9 million over that of last year.

A 3.3 million bale estimated increase in U.S. supply (production plus stocks) in 1953-54 is greater than the increase in total Free World supply, indicating that foreign Free World supply is down about 1.4 million bales. USDA says that surplus of foreign-grown cotton available for export in 1953-54 will be down by approximately that amount.

Total world production in 1953-54, es-

timated at 35.5 million bales, is 200,000 bales less than a revised estimate for 1952-53. World stocks on hand as of July 31, 1953, are estimated at 17.3 million bales, or 2.4 million larger than those of a year ago and 5.6 million larger than the Aug. 1, 1951, estimate.

U.S. stocks have risen from 2.3 million in 1951 to 5.6 million bales in 1953. This rise accounts for almost 60 percent of the 5.6 million bale increase in world stocks during the two-year period.

World consumption in 1952-53, estimated at 33.2 million bales, is 800,000 bales higher than that of a year ago. U.S. consumption increased about 261,000 bales to a total of 9,457,000 bales.

Prices of practically all growths of cotton are now at or below the U.S. support level, and U.S. production and stocks account for 40 percent of the

world supply. World consumption is not expected to vary much from last year's total of 33.2 million bales, USDA states.

Pink Bollworms in Seed Killed by High Heat

USDA tests employing dielectric heating show practical possibilities for controlling pink bollworms in cottonseed and rice weevils in grain, according to a USDA report.

Experiment with high-frequency electromagnetic fields of force in Texas, Louisiana and Nebraska have accomplished complete destruction of these insects. The chief advantage of dielectric heating is that it can generate high heat uniformly through a large mass of material in a very short time.

In Texas, pink bollworm larvae in 10 percent moisture cottonseed were killed by the process in 14 to 29 seconds. A temperature of 170° F. had to be reached to assure 100 percent mortality. Scientists point out that this is near the temperature at which damage to cottonseed (increased free fatty acids and decreased germination) may be expected.

At the Louisiana station a complete kill of rice weevils in rice was accomplished by heating the grain to 123° F. for 2.2 seconds. In Nebraska adult rice weevils in 12 percent moisture wheat were completely destroyed in one second when the grain was heated to 128° F.

To get similar results commercially would cost up to five cents a bushel.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, and Circulation

required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233), of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, published bi-weekly at Dallas, Texas, for October 1, 1953.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

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Managing Editor, Dick Haughton, Jr., Dallas, Texas.

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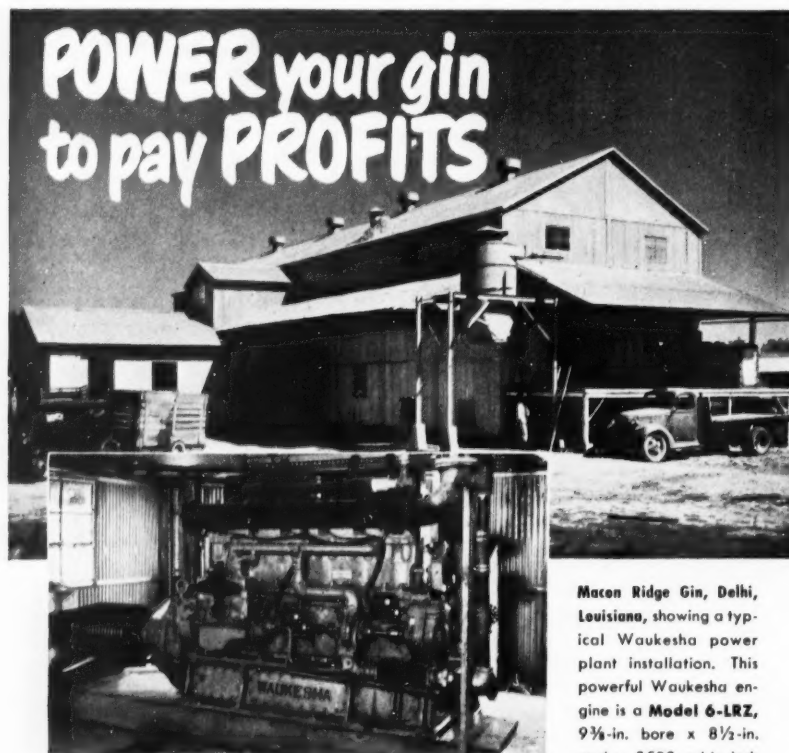
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(Signed) DICK HAUGHTON, JR.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of September, 1953.

(Seal) M. E. GRIFFIN.
(My commission expires June 1, 1955.)



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FOR SALE—Complete hydraulic oil mill, less buildings, equipped with two Minneapolis Moline 210 h.p. 8 x 9 natural gas engines, three presses, Davidson-Kennedy cake former, rolls, low and high pressure pumps and accumulator, three new cookers, kettle type, Sprout-Waldron hot cake breaker, five 106 saw Carver linters, complete dust control system, one 35 h.p. boiler with automatic gas and water controls, Chandler huller, nearly new Carver Tru-line saw filer for 106 saws. All priced to sell.—Call H. D. Hynds, Van Alstyne Cotton Oil Company, Van Alstyne, Texas.

Gin Equipment for Sale

GINNERS—When in need of machinery or power—Call us first. We have many items of new and reconditioned equipment in stock ready for prompt shipment.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel.: 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

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Partial list of motors in stock:

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- 1—250 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
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- 6—200 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
- 4—150 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring
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• Call us anytime—day or night, anywhere—and we will deliver a loan motor to your plant via one of our standby trucks and pick up your equipment for repair.

W. M. Smith Electric Co.

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FOR SALE—5-80 Murray (46), M. M. Motor, \$10,000; 4-80 Continental, M. M. Motor, \$60,000; 4-80 Continental (49), Twin City Motor, \$70,000; in irrigated area, will gin 4,000 bales, possession; 5-80 Continental (49), all electric, irrigated area, 5,000 bale run just starting, possession, \$100,000; 4-80 Continental (49), all electric, large delinting plant, 30 acres irrigated land, new five room home, Anton, Texas, \$150,000, possession.—W. T. Raybon, P. O. Box 41, Lubbock, Texas, Phone 2-7802.

FOR SALE—5-80 Murray gin with conveyor, distributor and Atteberry sterilizer. Price \$3,750. Complete gin to be moved. On railroad spur.—Pete Scholz, 1315 Avenue B, San Antonio, Texas.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Complete 4-90 Murray gin. Has ginned less than 7,000 bales since installed new. Has 24 shelf drier, also big reel drier, Super Gem Mitchells, 14' bur machine, electric power. Plant must be moved. Sacrifice price of \$30,000. This and many more real bargains in gins to move, also gins to operate where now located.—M. M. Phillips, Box 1288, Phone 5-8555 day or night, Corpus Christi, Texas.

Personnel Ads

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY for salesman calling on oil mills and cotton warehouses and compresses in southwestern and western states, to sell well-established widely used line of products, on commission basis. Reply to Box "GN" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas, giving full particulars as to experience, references, etc.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Complete used gin or any part.—John Gaida, Edna, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—LeRoi 300 h.p. butane or natural gas engine ready to operate, excellent condition. Contact Buzick-Nelms Gin Co., Monette, Ark.

FOR SALE—Two 180 h.p. Minneapolis-Moline used engines—natural gas—outboard clutch. Will run. \$600 each. Buda Engine Sales & Service, Oklahoma City, Okla., telephone MElrose 8-1553.

COTTON PICKER for sale—A two row Allis-Chalmers cotton picker for sale at once. Good as new. Has picked less than 100 bales. Harvesting 95% over in this area. This picker will pick a bale an hour. Cash price \$4,990.—Ott Brothers, Branchville, S.C., Phone 2436.

Honeydew Testing Service Ready at Mesilla Park

Now available at USDA's Cotton Branch Ginning Laboratory, Mesilla Park, N.M., is a testing service to detect the presence of honeydew in lint cotton.

The Laboratory is equipped to render 24-hour service to producers, buyers and mills, according to W. H. Fortenberry, cotton technologist in charge.

Fee for the testing service will be \$1 per sample or 75 cents each for five or more samples.

The chemical-color method is used to determine the sugar content of ginned lint, Fortenberry states.

The Mesilla Park Laboratory is the only one offering this service outside of Washington, D. C.

Proper Water Use Needed In Mechanical Picking

Operators of mechanical pickers should check carefully with manufacturers' recommendations before deciding how much water to use, says the National Cotton Council. General recommendations state that only enough water be used in the machine to keep harvesting spindles operating efficiently and free of dust and lint.

Exact amounts of water vary with type of field, cotton and machine, the National Cotton Council points out.

When excessive water is used, seed cotton sometimes becomes so damp that ginner must step up temperatures in order to dry it properly for maximum quality.

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Pretty SMU Senior Is Texas Ginners Queen of Cotton

MISS ANITA ARDINGER, named Queen of Cotton by the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association Oct. 13 at the State Fair of Texas in Dallas, is shown with admiring members of the cotton industry who participated in the coronation. They are, left to right: Carey Gooch, ginner, Garland; John McCollum, USDA Cotton Branch, Dallas; Jack J. Stoneham, cotton merchant, Dallas; Brown Hays, The Murray Company of Texas, Dallas; S. N. Reed,

O'Brien, president of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association; R. P. Tull, Dallas, vice-president of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association; Miss Ardinger, an SMU senior from Dallas; Jay C. Stilley, Dallas, executive vice-president of the Texas ginners' association; L. T. Murray, Waco, executive vice-president of the Texas Cotton Association; and Karl Hunt, executive vice-president of the Dallas Cotton Exchange.

Two Mississippi Gin Fires Do \$100,000 Damage

Two gin fires in Bolivar and Coahoma Counties, Mississippi, caused an estimated \$100,000 loss on Oct. 15-16.

At Alligator the Kline Planting Co. gin was destroyed, as were two railroad cars of baled cotton and one car of seed. Two hundred tons of seed in the seed house were also burned. Losses were estimated at around \$87,500. Myer Kline, owner of the gin, said the origin of the fire was undetermined.

At Clarksdale fire destroyed a seed house, seed, bagging and ties at the Rudyard Gin Co. F. H. Fant, manager, said the \$12,500 fire started in the gin, but the gin itself was not damaged.

C. C. Murray Appointed To Advisory Group

Dr. C. C. Murray, University of Georgia, Athens, has accepted a two-year appointment as a member of USDA's National Cotton and Cottonseed Advisory Committee.

Doctor Murray is dean of the college of agriculture and director of the Georgia Extension Service.

Tung Support Price Set

Price for 1953-crop tung nuts will be supported at 65 percent of parity or \$63.38 a ton, according to a USDA announcement. This price is based on an 18.5 percent oil content. Grower-owned tung oil will be supported at 23.9 cents per pound.

Cut Refinery Losses

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Moisture Big Factor In Lint Quality

■ **DRIERS** are important aid to gins in cleaning machine-harvested cotton, but improper use damages lint.

That the moisture content of seed cotton is of considerable importance in the ginning process is a fact well established by experience. Ginners know that seed cotton which is too high in moisture content will not clean or gin properly and seed cotton of subnormal moisture content will be damaged by the gin stand.

A new USDA release that discusses these and other facts relating to the effects of moisture in seed cotton has just been made public and is entitled, Moisture Content of Seed Cotton in Relation to Cleaning and Ginning Efficiency and Lint Quality. It was prepared by Anselm C. Griffin, Jr., physicist, Cotton Branch, and Charles M. Merkel, agricultural engineer, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering.

In 1951, the release points out, more than 6,400 gins were equipped with driers, which benefit the cotton producer and ginner, but these driers will not overcome faults due to improperly adjusted or poorly operated machinery.

The conditioning of cotton with driers increases the effectiveness of cleaners in the removal of trash. Laboratory tests have shown that, as the moisture content of the cotton decreases, the amount of trash removed by the cleaners increases. Griffin and Merkel relate that drying temperatures as high as 300° F. have been observed in gins in an effort to obtain maximum grade improvement, regardless of reduced staple length and bale weight losses which are caused by excessive drying.

Field observations, the release points out, showed that higher temperatures are used on machine-picked than on hand-picked cotton, and that gins which are not equipped with lint cleaners employ higher temperatures than do plants so equipped, and that because of the excessive drying the staple length was shorter at gins without lint cleaners. General practice in commercial gins is to use one or two driers on hand-picked cotton, and two or three driers on machine-picked cotton. When two or more driers are used, a higher temperature is usually maintained in the first drier with progressively lower temperatures in the remaining units. Field studies showed that intense drying produces doubtful benefits on relatively clean cotton but gives very pronounced grade improvements on machine-picked cotton.

Tests have also shown that moisture content affects ginning time. The ginning time becomes progressively greater as the moisture content is reduced. Cottons of low moisture content also offer greater resistance to compression and are often responsible for damage to gin trampers and presses.

Seed cotton drying affects many quality elements of the ginned lint and cottonseed. Excessive drying causes reductions in fiber length and increases

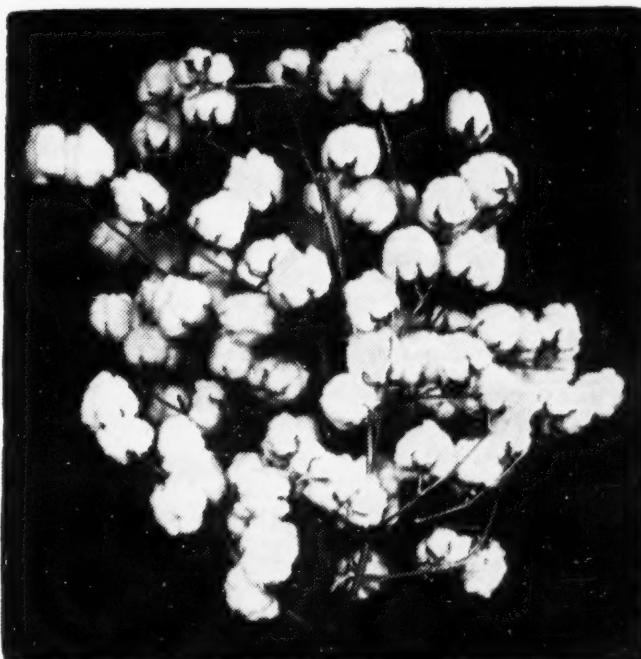
nep count, which results are reflected in reduced yarn strength and appearance grade. The tensile strength of the fibers is affected to a slight degree. The formation of free fatty acids is retarded in seed which are above 12 percent in moisture content when subjected to seed cotton drying. This reduces the tendency for the seed to deteriorate in storage and has a favorable effect on the germination or on the quality of oil produced.

It is brought out in the USDA release that over a three-year period, 80 percent of the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta crop averaged less than six percent in lint moisture content, and about 45 percent of the crop had a moisture content of less than five percent. Thus, a large part of the crop has a lint moisture content as it leaves the gin considerably below the seven percent that is

normal for bales when opened at the mill.

"The producer, like others who handle cotton," the release states, "has an interest in the weight gained by bales of subnormal moisture content. Although seed cotton is dried excessively in some areas to facilitate cleaning, an effort is made in other sections to add moisture for the control of static electricity. Numerous methods for static control have met with varying degrees of success, but no method has been entirely satisfactory.

"Tests have shown, however, that some of the damage resulting from overdried cotton may be prevented by increasing the moisture content of overdried cotton to near normal prior to ginning. Applying moisture after the lint is removed from the seed has been found to give



NORTHERN STAR COTTON

The variety that makes farmers more money per acre, early maturing, heavy fruiting with a quality staple. Mr. Farmer, if you want to increase your yield and profits grow NORTHERN STAR COTTON.

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\$3.50 per bushel and 18¢ per pound FREIGHT COLLECT TO POINTS OUT OF TEXAS. AGENTS WANTED.

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no measurable quality benefits, serving only to restore some of the weight lost by overdrying and perhaps aiding to a limited extent in the control of static electricity. Tests showed that cotton retains only a relatively small percentage of moisture added by conventional methods in the wagon telescope and on the lint slide. The lower the moisture content of the cotton being handled, the higher is the percentage of moisture retained.

"The addition of moisture to very dry cotton at the wagon telescope gave an average increase of one-sixteenth inch in staple length whereas the addition of moisture on the lint slide had no noticeable effect. Fiber quality benefits resulting from restoring normal moisture content to overdried seed cotton prior to ginning are substantiated by spinning tests."

New York Textile Men Tour Delta Area

Twenty textile sales executives from New York toured the Mississippi Delta Oct. 13-16 to see firsthand the methods by which their raw material is produced and marketed. The trip was sponsored by the National Cotton Council.

Beginning on Oct. 13 at Greenville, the group was entertained at dinner by the Delta Council. On Wednesday, the New Yorkers saw a demonstration of cotton culture, including land preparation, planting, application of anhydrous ammonia, chemical weed control, rotary hoe and flame cultivation, dusting by airplane and mechanical harvesting.

The Stoneville Pedigreed Seed Co., Stoneville, was host at a luncheon. In the afternoon a special ginning demonstration was given at Delta & Pine Land Co., Stoneville.

On Thursday, the visitors went to Memphis, where they were dinner guests of the Memphis Cotton Exchange. A tour of Front Street and a luncheon arranged by the Memphis Clearing House Association concluded the tour on Oct. 16.

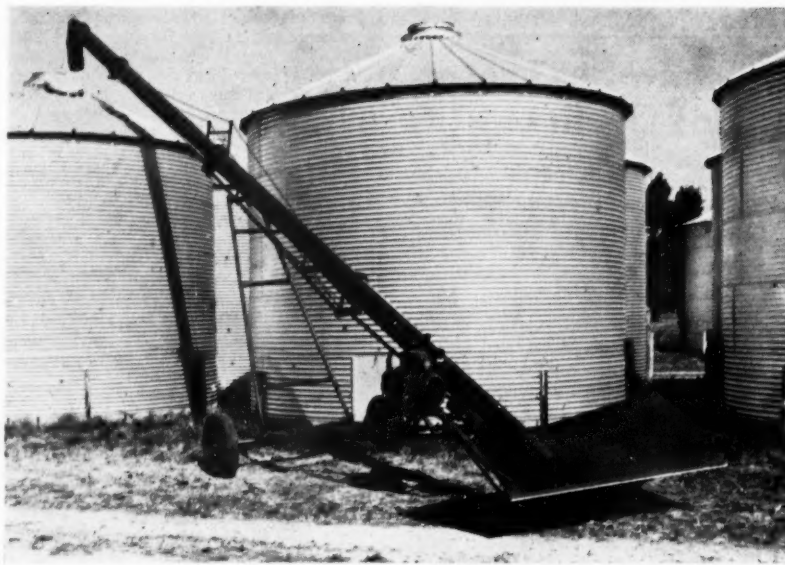
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Seedburo Has New Giant Hytrol Loader

SHOWN HERE is a new "giant" auger-type loader that has been added to the Hytrol line of conveyors by Seedburo Equipment Co., Chicago, a leading supplier of testing and grading equipment for the grain, feed and seed trade. According to Irving B. Phillips, president of Seedburo, the new Giant Hytrol is designed for easy, labor-free operation in large capacity handling of bulk materials. It comes in 24, 30, 36 and 42 foot lengths and handles 3,000 or more bushels per hour with a vertical lift of 27 feet on the 42 foot model. The new Giant Hytrol is ruggedly, yet simply built for easy moving and trouble-free operation. To reduce labor, a gathering auger, avail-

able as an accessory, can be easily attached to main loader on loading end to reduce the amount of shoveling required. All models of the Giant Hytrol can be powered by either a 13 h.p. Wisconsin air cooled engine, or by any standard type tractor with power take-off. On the tractor powered models, the power attachment furnished is simple and fast in operation, so that the tractor can be freed quickly for other uses, the manufacturer points out. Complete information on the Giant Hytrol is available by writing the Seedburo Equipment Co., 618 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago; or The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 21.

• Ginners', Crushers' Help Appreciated

THE HELP that crushers and ginners give to agricultural programs in their communities pays off in public relations as well as in improvement in agricultural conditions. Evidence of the appreciation that agricultural workers have for such cooperation is the following letter from County Agent Sam Criswell, McAlester, Okla. It is quoted from a recent bulletin sent out by J. D. Fleming, Jr., secretary of the Oklahoma ginners' and crushers' associations.

"I have just made the county insecticide report and find that we used 211,700 pounds of dust and 1,107 gallons of spray at a total cost to growers of \$22,240. We feel that the program is really paying off.

"I would like to say that we have received excellent cooperation from the ginners and crushers here in Pittsburg County. We were constantly in touch with the insect situation and have many cotton farmers with excellent yields. Then there are those who did a little dusting and those who did not dust—they are harvesting very little cotton.

"I want to thank you, the ginners and crushers for your efforts, assistance and interest in our work. This makes us realize our efforts are appreciated and encourages us to do better."

Research Seeks Markets For Fats and Oils

USDA has announced the signing of a contract with John W. McCutcheon, Inc., a private research firm of New York, to study existing and potential market outlets for fatty acids, synthetic detergents and emulsifiers. The Livestock and the Oilseeds and Peanut Advisory Committees recommended the action.

Studies have shown that new and expanded markets for fats and oils probably can be developed, USDA says. The McCutcheon firm will interview representatives of business firms, will evaluate production and marketing trends for fatty acids, synthetic detergents and emulsifiers, and will furnish progress reports and a final report to USDA.

Crushers To Offer Dairy Scholarship in 1954

Mrs. M. U. Hogue, Raleigh, N.C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, has received a letter of appreciation from L. R. Harrell, 4-H Club leader, for the Association's continuation of its dairy scholarship. As it has done for many years, the crushers' organization will offer in 1954 a one-year scholarship to North Carolina State College to the boy making the best record in dairy club work.

• Soybean Production Estimate Drops

PROSPECTIVE SOYBEAN and peanut production in the U.S. dropped about 20 million bushels and 18 million pounds, respectively, in September, according to the Oct. 1 USDA crop report. Total oilseed production prospects declined three percent, as improved cottonseed prospects nearly offset the drop in soybeans and peanuts, and flaxseed production was expected to exceed last years' total.

Cottonseed production of 6,376,000

tons is indicated by the Oct. 1 cotton estimate.

The 20-million-bushel drop in anticipated soybean output is due to continued hot, dry weather. Production is now estimated at 259,483,000 bushels as compared with the 279,725,000 bushels estimated a month earlier. This is 11 percent below the 1952 harvest and is the lowest outlook since 1949. The 1953 figure is 18 percent above the 10-year (1942-51) average, however.

The drouth, which hangs over much of the main soybean area, reduced yields by hastening maturity of the crop. A much larger proportion than usual of the crop was harvested by Oct. 1. Beans generally are small in size and have been unusually low in moisture content. Considerable soybean acreage has been abandoned.

An 18-million-pound drop in anticipated peanut production is attributed to decreased prospects in the Virginia-Carolina area, where dry, hot weather hurt the crop. Decreases in expected output there more than offset improved prospects for the peanut crop in Oklahoma and Texas.

Total production is now estimated at 1,393,995,000 pounds, about 1.3 percent below the September forecast, and 32 percent below the 10-year average total of 2,063,000,000 pounds.

Flaxseed prospects remained unchanged during the month. The 1953 crop is still estimated at 39,011,000 bushels. This figure is one-fourth larger than the 1952 crop of 31,002,000 bushels and two percent larger than the 10-year average. Yields per acre are expected to be considerably reduced, but larger acreages are expected to bring the total production above last year's level.

Speedy Action Promised On Storage Insurance

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson has issued the following statement regarding insurance on cotton and other commodities stored abroad:

"I have conferred with General Glen E. Edgerton, managing director of the Export-Import Bank, about the early inauguration of a program insuring U.S. agricultural commodities, particularly cotton, stored abroad, against loss through expropriation, seizure and other political risks. The insurance program was authorized by Congress in Public Law 30.

"General Edgerton and his staff are giving the matter preferential treatment and they expect to have the necessary forms and regulations printed within two or three weeks. It is our expectation that the storing of cotton abroad so that spinners can select grade and staple, will make our cotton more competitive with foreign growths."

Fresno College Starts Irrigation Research

A new sprinkler irrigation testing station has been put into operation by Fresno, Calif., State College. Winston Strong, agriculture faculty, is in charge.

Methods of application and different water pressures and nozzle sizes will be tested. Strong is planning to operate the sprinklers at different hours of the day and night and under varying weather conditions.

THE Barrentine Cotton Transport



Designed For Faster, More Economical Handling of Seed Cotton Between Fields and Gins

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Designed both for economy and efficiency, the new Barrentine Cotton Transport is an outstanding improvement over standard methods of handling seed cotton between fields and gins. The transport unit consists of a single carrier and as many removable cotton boxes as are needed, depending on the individual requirements of the user. To load, the trailer is backed under the box and it hydraulically lifts it to travel position. To unload, the carrier lowers the box to the ground and pulls out from under it.

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IT'S FASTER — The Barrentine Cotton Transport speeds up harvesting and ginning by keeping the seed cotton moving during the picking season.

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• Need for Farm Staff In Counties Cited

A STAFF of trained agricultural workers in each county was suggested by Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president of the National Cotton Council, as part of a program for American agriculture in an address Oct. 15 before the National County Agents' Association convention in Philadelphia.

In expanding the present Extension program, said Blake, "What we need is an approach that is capable of providing some help with managerial as well as technical problems of farming."

Blake listed the following points which he deemed essential to an expanded Extension program:

1. It should provide additional farm advisors in each county to work under the direct leadership of the county agent. The additional staff should be specially trained and specifically designated for working with individual farmers, each man doing a similar job but with different farmers. The work load should be limited to the number of farms an advisor can work with efficiently.

2. The function of this advisory staff should be to bring to the individual farmer the necessary technical and economic information to assist him in developing a sound long-range production plan for his farm, and to furnish guidance in adjusting his plan to meet changing market and other economic conditions or to incorporate new tech-

nological advances as they become available.

3. The purpose of a farm plan should be to assist the farmer in working toward the attainment of his maximum net income by: a. Developing and improving the physical resources of his farm, and; b. Developing types and combinations of crop and livestock operations which are geared to the individual farmer's know-how and which are consistent with a realistic view of his costs and his market opportunities.

4. While the staff of farm advisors would not be made up of specialists in any particular phase of technical agriculture, provision for specialized assistance would be of critical importance to the success of the program in certain situations. Drainage, engineering, and forestry are examples, although such specialized services should be developed as a supplement to the central role of the advisory program.

Such an organization, he declared, would make working with individual farmers the spearhead of the county program. It would provide an arrangement, he added, for bringing the entire resources of the land grant college-USDA system to grips with the problems of agriculture at the only point where solutions actually can take place—on each individual farm.

"An over-riding objective of the approach I am talking about," the Council staff head explained, "is a speeding up of the educational process toward the end of increasing the technical and managerial skill of all American farmers."

Staffing such a program and gaining financial support were listed by Blake as among the foremost practical limitations in the speed with which it could be initiated. In this respect he advocated that agriculture grow into it—a few counties at a time and by doing "a really bang-up job in those counties."

In addition, he pointed out, the entire effort can be no greater than the research program which supports it.

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REDDING SIMS, *President*

Effect of Water

(Continued from Page 14)

lar as field conditions could make them with the exception of soil types. The soil at Kress, Texas, was a clay loam with a water field capacity of 27 percent. At Lubbock, Texas, the soil was a fine sandy loam with a water field capacity of from 16 to 18 percent.

The time of watering and amount of water added was as follows:

Graph Bar No.	Time	Total Water in Inches
1—April	3
2—April, June	6
3—April, July	6
4—April, August	6
5—April, June, July	9
6—April, June, August	9
7—April, July, August	9
8—April, June, July, August	12

The Graph Bar Numbers shown in the table are in the order of increased watering and are the numbers shown at the bottom of Figures 1 and 2.

Result

Figure 1 shows the effect of different amounts of water at various intervals in plant growth for two soil types on length and strength of fiber. Length is greater for the tests having the most water on both soil types. However, the fine sandy

loam indicates the greatest response to water by producing cotton better than one-sixteenth of an inch longer. Conversely, strength of fiber shows less response to water with the clay loam soil having somewhat stronger fiber. Time of adding water with respect to fruiting of the plant no doubt enters into the development of the fiber. The two watering extremes, three inches of preplanting watering designated as Graph Bar No. 1, and 12 inches of supplemental water, Graph Bar No. 8, are not always at the opposite end of the graphs or extremes in fiber properties.

The heavier soil type at Kress was more sensitive to fiber development where strength and fineness were concerned. Length and maturity have shown very little difference in range for the two types of soil under various water levels. Strength and fineness showed the more pronounced effects of water on the two soil types. There was better than a two to one range of cotton fineness produced by the heavier soil over the lighter soil and a range in strength of 13,000 pounds per square inch for the clay loam soil as compared to 8,000 pounds per square inch over the fine sandy loam for the watering extremes.

Finer cottons were at the end of the graph having the least amount of water. The lighter Lubbock soil shows no definite response to cell wall development by varying the amount of water.

Since wall thickness and maturity are closely related, some correlation between water and maturity may be expected in the clay loam soil. The coarsest fiber turned out to be the most mature and the finest fiber the least mature; however, both were from tests receiving six inches of water.

Discussion and Conclusions

Most of the work on environment as influencing fiber properties has dealt in generalities. Through climatic differences in location and knowing the seasonal rainfall some conclusions were reached. From these conclusions, it has generally been accepted that increased moisture means longer fiber and less fiber strength.

Since the boll period is the critical period in fiber development, some knowledge on how water influences development during this period is essential. Bolls were set in July; therefore the June watering came prior to boll setting, July watering during the early boll period, and August watering during the late boll period. April, which was a pre-planting watering, was the farthest removed from the boll period and this watering alone, in a dry year such as 1952, should show considerable stress on those plants, having had only three inches for the season. April and June plantings would perhaps be next in showing stress for water. From Figure 1, April and June plantings, with six inches of water as designated by Bar No. 2 on the graph, were among the shortest and strongest cottons for both soil types. On the fine sandy loam Bar No. 2 was one of the coarsest as well as the most mature cottons. On the clay loam soil, Bar No. 2 was one of the finer cottons but one of the most mature. April and July waterings, which were prior to planting and during the fruiting period and which are designated by Bar No. 3 on the graph, showed stress for water by producing cotton of short length on both soil types. Bar No. 3 was the strongest fiber on the lighter soil and average on the heavier soil.

In considering fineness, Bar No. 3 was

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CONTENTS

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(NOTE: Generally, cottonseed oil mill listings in the United States show officers, addresses, equipment and rail location. Many of the other vegetable oil mill listings in the United States, Canada and Latin America also give this information.)

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among the finer cottons and the least mature for both soil types. The April and August waterings, which were a pre-planting and a late boll period irrigation, showed less available water for producing fiber by developing a shorter fiber.

The tests for the three and four waterings of nine and 12 inches are assumed to be under no great stress for water and this was borne out by all four of these tests showing the longest cotton; however, there was a noticeable difference in length on both soil types. In Figure 1, Graph Bar No. 5 showed the shortest fiber for the nine inch watering test for both locations and second from the strongest fiber in both tests. This indicates that less water was available when the three waterings occurred in April, June and July than when the water was applied later in the boll period. For the fine sandy loam three out of four of the nine inch or more water applications produced the weakest cotton; whereas, for the heavier clay soil no definite trend for strength was apparent from the heavier water applications. In the lighter soil increased water has indicated finer and less mature cotton. No definite trend was indicated on fineness and maturity for the heavier soil.

The tests indicate that, whereas the heavier clay soil has a greater water holding capacity, less water was available to the plant. The lighter fine sandy loam soil will get by on less water and use it more economically. These conclusions are based on the fact that the clay loam soil gave a fiber of greater strength and less length than the lighter soil.

Emphasis should be placed on the fact that late watering favors the fiber characteristics which are least desirable for good spinning, with the exception of fiber length. Figures 1 and 2 show that for the fine sandy loam, strength, fineness and maturity are all lowest for the tests receiving the most water and late in the season. This does not hold as well for the heavier clay soil where only strength is affected greatly by more water late in the season. Soil type must be considered in predicting the influence of water on fiber development.

A study of the application of water to cotton confirms the generally accepted belief that increased water means increased length and decreased strength of fiber. The importance of time and amount of water added in irrigating cotton should not be underestimated.

Explanation of Fiber Properties

The upper-half mean is the average length of the longest half of the fiber by weight and corresponds very closely to staple length as determined by the classer.

Fiber strength is the force in 1,000 pounds required to break the equivalent of a surface area of one square inch calculated from Pressley Index.

Fiber fineness is linear density expressed in terms of micrograms per inch.

Fiber maturity represents the percentage of thick-wall fibers based on the polarized light method of determination.

Acknowledgement

This is cooperative work between cotton research at Texas Technological College and Texas Agricultural Experiment Station at Lubbock under the direction of Don Jones in which the Station furnished cotton samples and valuable information to make this experiment possible.

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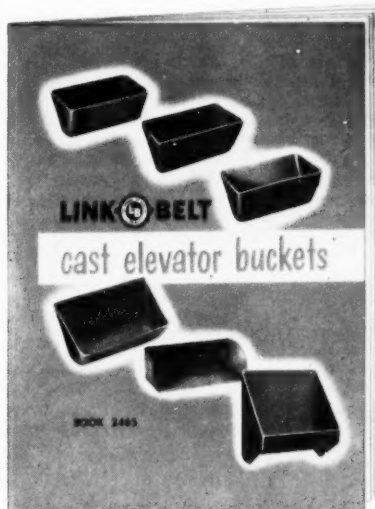
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buckets, including Styles A, AA, AA-RB, B, C and Continuous, for handling such diverse materials as coal, coke, ores, grain, cement, chemicals, pulp, clay, sugar, salt, etc.

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Detailed information is provided on the mounting of buckets on belts and chains, with tables and diagrams on bucket punching. Various chain attachments and elevator bolts are illustrated.

A copy of Book 2465 may be obtained by writing Link-Belt Co., 307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1; or The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 444, Dallas 21.

• Feeding Cattle Now Prevents Losses

OIL MILLS have timely information for their cattlemen customers in a warning issued by Dr. W. G. Kirk, Range Cattle Experiment Station, Ona, Fla. Doctor Kirk points out that many range cows lose weight in October or November unless supplemental feed or extra pasture is provided.

When cows are allowed to lose weight in winter, the beef cattle expert emphasizes, their owner loses time, labor and money he has spent in raising them to their top weight before the losses of weight began.

"A cow weighing 150 pounds less in February than she weighed in the previous October," he avers, "has decreased markedly in value. If she has had a calf during the period, her loss of weight will be much heavier. Too, such cows cannot give enough milk to feed their calves well, and the result is a small,

stunted animal. In a severe winter, losses of cows and calves in some herds is high because of inadequate feed."

The experiment station worker also points out that cows in poor flesh in the spring frequently do not breed until the following year, which means one calf every two years or a calf crop of only 50 percent.

To avoid weight losses or losses of animals in winter, Doctor Kirk offers these suggestions to cattlemen:

Cull inferior animals and sell them so there will be more pasture for productive cows. Provide reserve pasture or winter grazing crops of oats or rye.

Even though poor quality roughage is available, it will not be palatable because of its low protein content. Providing one pound of cottonseed meal or pel-

lets or other high protein feed per animal daily will enable cattle to maintain weight.

A mixture of 70 parts cottonseed meal, 20 parts common salt, and 10 parts complete mineral can be fed in a self-feeder. When feeding such a mixture, be sure cattle have access to good water supplies.

Provide an adequate supply of a good mineral mixture for range cattle. It is common for cows to eat from two to four times as much mineral in winter as in the spring and summer.

"The cattleman should always keep in mind," Doctor Kirk says, "that even if an animal survives after losing weight heavily in the winter, it must regain all the weight lost before it makes new gains."



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• Firms Wanting Meal From U.S. Listed

COOPERATIVES in Western European countries interested in buying U.S. protein meals have been listed by USDA in a special report on opportunities for trade in that area. The report gives the following information about export opportunities for oilseed meals:

Netherlands—About 55 percent of the feed products sold in the Netherlands is handled by the Centraal Bureau, Rotterdam; and Cooperatieve Centrale In-Verkooporganisaties, G.A., also in Rotterdam. These firms are now buying from the government procurement program reserves, but expect soon to do some U.S. buying. They listed yellow corn, grain sorghums and protein meals as feeds desired.

Belgium—The largest cooperative and general farm organization is Comptoir d'Achat et Vente du Boerenbond Belge, in Louvain. They purchase grains, oilseeds and protein meal and cake. They are especially interested in cottonseed meal and flaxseed. Because of prices last year, none of the 45,000 tons of cake and meal bought came from the U.S., but the cooperative is now interested in U.S. quotations.

France—Interest in oilseed cake or meal, especially linseed meal or cake, has been expressed by Union Nationale des Cooperatives Agricoles d'Approvisionnement, 6 Rue Halevy, Paris. Officials said they order in lots of several thousand tons and prefer buying f.o.b. U.S. Atlantic ports.

Italy—Linseed and soybean cake are preferred by Federazione Italiana dei

Consorzi Agrari, Rome, which maintains a Washington, D.C., office at 711 14th Street, N.W.

Germany—A strong preference for soybean cake was expressed by officials of the central federation of farm supply cooperatives of Western Germany—Deutsche Raiffeisen Warenzentral, Frankfurt am Main. They are definitely interested in supplies from the 1953 crop.

Denmark—Regular trade channels are now handling imports of feed products, but little trading will be done this year in dollar areas because of prevailing currency controls. Oilseed cake is being obtained from Russia, Argentina, Turkey and the Orient. Fifteen thousand tons were bought in the U.S. early this year because of a special export price below that in other countries.

Norway—Norwegian cooperatives normally buy yellow corn, milo and protein meals in the U.S. Felleskjøpet, Rosenkrantzgaten 8, Oslo, is the largest of seven regional farm supply cooperatives and does the foreign buying for the other groups. The managing director is on the advisory committee of the national import monopoly and said he would be glad to submit offers of products from the U.S. to the import authorities.

Sweden—Supplies of protein meal are expected to be obtained from non-dollar countries.

Safflower Meal Used In Poultry Rations

A new method of removing the hulls from safflower seed has made possible the use of safflower oil meal in poultry rations. Preliminary research at the University of California has shown that an all-mash ration using up to 15 percent of a 41 percent safflower oil meal prepared by the new method may be fed to poultry without loss of normal egg production.

Dr. C. R. Grau, associate professor of poultry husbandry, who is conducting the research, says that quality of fresh eggs has been satisfactory. The tests have run for several weeks. Doctor Grau says, "Although the tests are still in progress, there is no reason to expect a change in a few more weeks of observation."

The safflower meal used was a commercial product and in the experiment Doctor Grau used it to replace soybean meal.

Former Georgia Oil Mill Leader Buried Oct. 10

C. L. C. Thomas, who was active in the cottonseed crushing industry in Georgia over 30 years ago, was buried Oct. 10 at Madison. He was associated with the late E. P. McBurney, of the Empire Cotton Oil Co., builder of the mill at Madison, now owned by Caldwell & Co.; and managed the mill for a number of years.

Peanuts Sold for Crushing

Sale of 1,094,106 pounds of peanuts for crushing was announced Oct. 15 by USDA's New Orleans PMA commodity office. Buyers were Farmers Products Co., Thomasville, Ga., 607,206 pounds; Eufaula Cotton Oil Co., Eufaula, Ala., 130,140 pounds; and Dawson Cotton Oil Co., Dawson, Ga., 356,760 pounds.

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• Ginner-Spinner Group Named

A CONFERENCE for the purpose of exchanging information about the effects of ginning practices on fiber quality has been scheduled tentatively in the Southeast for late fall, according to the National Cotton Council.

The Council's industry-wide committee on cotton quality recently recommended that a study be made of this problem, and the Council has announced the appointment of a sub-committee to plan the conference.

Sub-committee members are W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri Ginner's Association; John E. Mitchell, Dallas, John E. Mitchell Co.; and Walter Regnery, Joanna, S.C., Joanna Mills.

Tests in 1952 indicated that over-drying and over-machining cotton at the gin could damage fiber and impair the spinning quality of cotton, the Council pointed out.

It is not known, however, how many gins across the Cotton Belt are over-machining or over-drying cotton. Also debated is the amount of damaged cotton received at the mill that can be attributed to these, rather than other, factors.

Another article in this issue reviews a USDA report on this subject.

At the conference representatives of ginner associations, gin machinery manufacturers, mill executives and others interested in the problem will try to assess the character of damage to fiber, how widespread is the practice of over-drying and over-machining and other phases of the effect of ginning on lint quality.

The group will visit mills to view samples of cotton as lots are spun. Conferencees will see how cotton is processed into yarn and textiles and the role of the raw product as related to the finished fabric.

Certified Seed Program Outlined in Arkansas

Registered field crop seed produced by the Arkansas Experiment Station, Fayetteville, will be allocated to seed growers by the Arkansas Seed Council in the future, according to an announcement made by Director Lippert S. Ellis.

Growers receiving the seed must agree to use it for the production of certified seed under regulations of the Arkansas State Plant Board.

Doctor Ellis pointed out that through this arrangement, ample supplies of good planting seed which the Arkansas Experiment Station introduces will be assured.

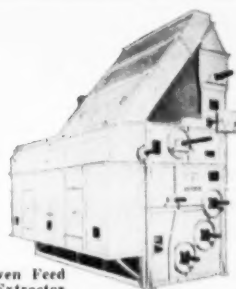
Under the new program, growers wishing to produce certified seed should apply to the secretary of the Arkansas Seed Council for a supply of the station's registered seed.

Texas Cotton Oil Mill Destroyed by Flames

Fire on Oct. 11 destroyed the Sulphur Springs Cotton Oil Co., Sulphur Springs, Texas, a branch of the Lamar Cotton Oil Co., Paris, Texas, of the Kimbell-Norris Mills. C. S. Dawson, mill manager, said that more than 2,000 tons of cottonseed were destroyed, as were two seed houses, the mill plant and machinery.

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"Even Feed" Bur Extractors come in 10', 12', and 14' lengths with a raw overflow conveyor over feeding rolls. These feeding rolls run the length of the machine and can be set at the proper speed to feed your gin stands with a normal regular cotton overflow. This surplus cotton, beyond which the feeding rolls are set to handle, is carried off by the raw overflow conveyor and deposited in your standard overflow pile.



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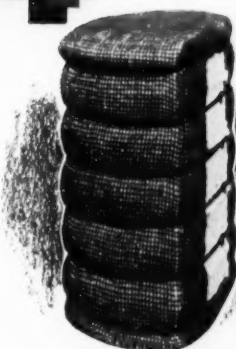
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• Oct. 28-30—Seventh Beltwide Mechanization Conference. Gadsden, Ala. For information write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.

• Nov. 9-10-11—Third Conference on Cottonseed Processing and Meal Quality. Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by USDA and Educational Service, NCPA. For hotel reservations, write Dr. C. H. Fisher, 2100 Robert E. Lee Boulevard, New Orleans.

• Nov. 30-Dec. 1—Tenth Annual Cotton Spinner-Breeder Conference. Cleveland Hotel, Spartanburg, S.C. For information write B. F. Smith, secretary-manager, Delta Council, Stoneville, Miss.

• Dec. 10-11-12—American Chemical Society regional conclave. Jung Hotel, New Orleans. T. H. Hopper, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, 2100 Robert E. Lee Boulevard, New Orleans, general chairman.

• Dec. 16-17-18—Seventh Annual Cotton Insect Control Conference. Peabody Hotel, Memphis. For information write the National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.

1954

• Feb. 1-2—National Cotton Council of America, sixteenth annual meeting. Atlanta. Wm. Rhea Blake, P. O. Box 18, Memphis, executive vice-president.

• Feb. 8-9—Texas Cooperative Ginners Association, Texas Federation of Cooperatives and Houston Bank for Cooperatives joint meeting. Austin, Texas. Bruno E. Schroeder, 307 Nash Building, Austin, Texas, executive secretary and treasurer.

• Feb. 15-16—Third Annual Cottonseed Processing Clinic Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by Valley Oilseed Processors Association and the Laboratory. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis 3, Association secretary.

• Feb. 15-16—The Carolinas Ginners Association annual convention. Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C. Clifford H. Hardy, 400 Broad Street, Bennettsville, S. C., executive secretary.

• March 2-3—Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Biltmore Hotel, Oklahoma City. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City 2, secretary.

• March 18-19-20—Third Annual Mid-south Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information write W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark. Arkansas-Missouri and Tennessee ginners' associations will hold annual conventions in connection with the exhibit.

• March 18-19-20 — Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345 Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 18-19-20 — Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. T. Pigott, P. O. Box 226,

Milan, Tenn., secretary-treasurer. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 19-20-21—Seventh Annual West Coast Divisional Meeting, International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association. Paradise Inn, Phoenix, Ariz. H. F. Crossno, P. O. Box 15345, Vernon Branch, Los Angeles, meeting chairman.

• March 29-30—Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.

• April 1-2—National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis 3, executive vice-president.

• April 5-6-7—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair Grounds, Dallas. Jay C. Stilley, 109 North Second Avenue, Dallas, executive vice-president.

• April 12-13-14—American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. Mrs. Lucy R. Hawkins, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, executive secretary.

• May 7-11—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston. S. M. Harmon, 19 South Cleveland Street, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• May 24-25 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual meeting. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City 2, secretary.

• May 31-June 1—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cotton Crushers' Association annual joint convention. General Oglethorpe Hotel, Wilmington Island, Savannah, Ga. T. R. Cain, 219 Church Street, Montgomery, executive secretary, Alabama-Florida association. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Building, Atlanta 3, secretary-treasurer, Georgia association.

• June 2-3-4—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. Roy Castilow, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark., secretary-treasurer.

• June 6-7-8-9—International Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual convention. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. H. E. Wilson, Peoples Cotton Oil Co., Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 7-8—North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association-South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N. C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia, S. C., secretary-treasurer, South Carolina association.

• June 30-July 1-2—Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association forty-fifth annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi. J. A. Rogers, 207 One Hundred East Pearl Building, Jackson, secretary.

■ RUSSELL REID has joined the nutrition and research staff of Universal Mills. He was formerly superintendent of the Gonzales, Texas, Experiment Station.

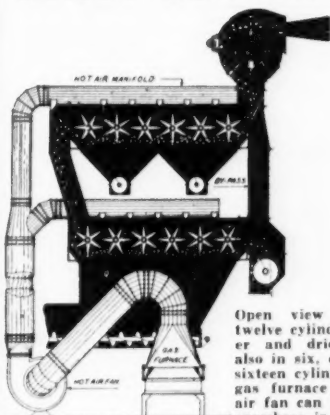
• Early Poisoning Boosted Yield

EARLY-SEASON insect control is paying off for Joe E. Amos, Hunt County, Texas, cotton farmer, who expects to get 14 bales of cotton from a six-acre

plot which was poisoned five times.

"I poisoned it on May 10," Amos said. Three early season applications were made to get the cotton off to a good start, and two late season applications controlled bollworms and boll weevils.

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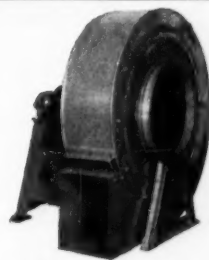
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Staple Longer, Grade Lower In Ginnings to Oct. 1

Upland cotton ginned in the U.S. prior to Oct. 1 this year averaged longer in staple but lower in grade than in the same period last season, according to a USDA report.

Average staple length to Oct. 1 this year was 32.9 thirty-seconds inch in length. This compares with 32.4 thirty-seconds in the same period last year and the five-year average (1948-52) of 32.8 thirty-seconds in length.

Grade index of cotton ginned prior to Oct. 1 was 98.5 (Middling White equals 100). For the comparable period last year the grade index was 98.9. Ginnings prior to Oct. 1 in the last five years have averaged 98.3.

Cotton reduced in grade because of rough preparation comprised about 1.1 percent of total ginnings through September this season. Last year 1.2 percent of the total was reduced.

About 96 percent of total ginnings to the end of September was of tenderable quality, the same as a year ago. In the last five years about 93 percent of all cotton ginned in the period was tenderable on futures.

New Charts Available for Steinlite Tester Users

Seedburo Equipment Co., exclusive distributors of Steinlite moisture testers, announces that revised and improved charts for corn, flax, barley and rye are available upon request to users of Steinlite models S and D moisture testers. Simply write to the Fred Stein Laboratory, Atchinson, Kans., or The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 21.

All owners of the new 400 G Steinlite moisture testers have already been sent this material.

These revised and improved charts are the result of constant research efforts carried on by the Fred Stein Laboratory to bring the latest tested findings on moisture conversions to the attention of their customers. Availability to the trade of these conversion charts on a no-cost basis is in keeping with the unique and individual service policy Stein Laboratory follows in connection with the moisture testers they manufacture.

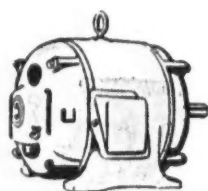
Row Crop Grazing Urged To Conserve Pastures

Mississippi growers are urged to graze out row crop fields, including cotton, immediately following harvest to help prevent further damage to Mississippi's many badly over-grazed permanent pastures.

W. R. Thompson, Extension agronomist, recommends the use of an electric fence to hold animals in unfenced fields. The amount of feed animals can get from row crop residue and grass is surprising, he says.

Oklahoma Feed Meet Set

The fifth annual Formula Feed Conference will be held at Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Oct. 29-30. The program will cover recent developments in livestock and poultry nutrition with college staff members giving reports on research completed since the last conference.



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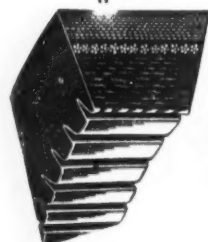
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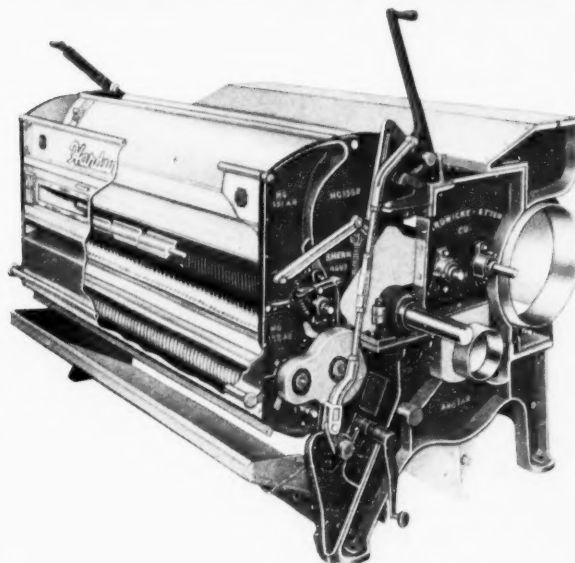
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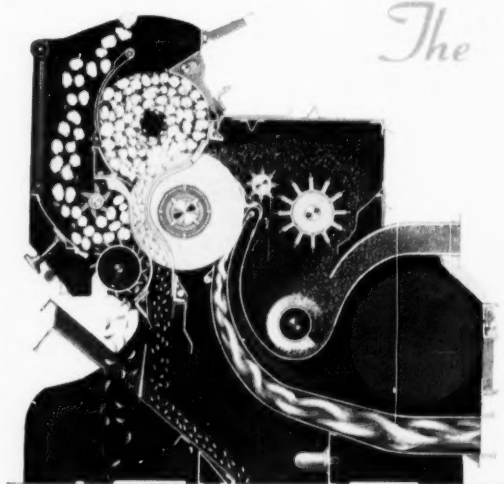
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